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WHOLE NO. 1706.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE LAND COMMISSION.

Lands to Be Opened to Settlers.

WAIMANU GULCH HOMESTEADS.

Commissioner Brown Talks of the Plans—Land on Maui for Coffee Growing—Portuguese Fail to Apply—Hawaiians in Majority.

Land Commissioner Brown is preparing for a campaign in homesteads. He is anxious that all the lands which should come under the new land law may be surveyed as soon as possible in order that applications may be filed, and persons desiring the land may have an opportunity to settle upon them and begin the improvements called for in the act.

"What we want," said the commissioner yesterday, "is to have a section of land surveyed and let the people know that they can get the land provided they will comply with the terms of the act. We are thinking of surveying Waimanu gulch in the Hamakua district, Hawaii. This land, you will understand, is unsuited to coffee and will answer only for houselots. Situated as it is in a valley and is not above thirty feet elevation will not answer for coffee."

"Then the land in Waimanu will go to the Hawaiians if they want it?"

"Yes, most assuredly, that is the reason why we will proceed with that section. We want to find out how much land if any they will take up. In Honokaa they showed the greatest desire for homesteads and the surveys were made, but when they saw the conditions upon which they could have the land they did not want it."

"What proportion of Hawaiians apply for land under the new law?"

"Large enough to convince us that they will be in the majority. Most Hawaiians," remarked the Commissioner, "simply take up enough for their home wants. Except in certain districts, but few make applications for coffee lands. Of course, in the Kona district the homesteads taken up by the Hawaiians will be for the purpose of growing coffee. Just as soon as we can send him a surveyor will go to Puanahulu, North Kona. There are a number of Hawaiians there who want land for coffee growing, and as soon as the district is surveyed and the people can learn what pieces they may have the applications will roll in on us. There is also a limited number of acres of land in Waialeale and Koolau that is available and the tracts will be open as soon as the surveys can be made. Scarcity of surveyors? No! Scarcity of coin. You have no idea what a job it is for a man to run lines in some of these districts. Take Waimanu, for instance. The man who goes there must take his men with him in order to be sure he can have them from one day to another. Then, again, there's the matter of food. It must be packed into the gulch and around with the men. These things don't add to the pleasures of surveying or make life for the men who do it one pleasant dream."

In answer to the question as to how the Portuguese took to the law, he said:

"Much to our surprise there are very few who want it. When the bill became a law Mr. Canavarro, the Charge d'Affaires, was requested to communicate the fact to the Portuguese, but not one seems to want land. It may be, when all of the land has been surveyed, we may hear from them."

"What about Kauai?"

"Well, Kauai has very little land belonging to the Government, that is not under lease; over in Hanalei there is a small quantity of land which will be thrown open to settlers."

"Are the Olan people doing anything?"

"Not yet, but we expect numerous applications from those who have leases and who want to acquire the land in fee simple. No,

there are no Portuguese in Olan district who have applied for holdings. In that district they are nearly all white persons holding leases. It is early yet, and in the course of time there is no question but what other nationalities will apply for land.

"Maui is comparatively in the same position as Kauai—there is little available land. Applications are being made by parties in the Kaupo district for coffee lands, also in Keanai. Coffee is a new industry there and the parties want to try it."

"What do the Commissioners propose doing with persons who have old leaseholds on land which should come under the land law?"

"The Commissioners propose to follow a conservative course. As the leases expire the character of the land will be investigated and, if it is found the land belongs to that class which should be available under the Land Act the leases will not be renewed. We have already refused to renew the leases of certain applicants. The Government will hold the land until it can be disposed of under the law."

"Who will look after the surveying of these new Government lands on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai?"

"That has not yet been determined. Mr. Loebenstein will begin surveying lands in Puna this week. Surveyors in other localities will be selected and sent out on piece work. There will be no regular appointments made. I am getting ready for a trip to Hawaii now, and while I am away I will arrange for the survey of lands where the greatest number of applicants are."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Uninteresting Meeting—Petition from Leper Prisoners.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, letters were read from R. W. Meyers, agent at the Molokai leper settlement. These bore upon the subject of seven lepers, recently imprisoned for robbery, who had petitioned the Government and Board of Health to have them pardoned. Mr. Meyers wrote that the men were robbers of the deepest dye. When free they would steal everything they could get their hands on. When they would make a raid on his cattle. He gave an example of one of the men, and related his robber exploits. He had been in jail two or three times already. It was the opinion of the Board that the petition of the men could not be listened to after Mr. Meyers' letters.

The doctors on the Board thought that the quarantine on fishing, with the exception of Honolulu harbor, could be lifted in thirty days.

The Board voted that the combined districts of Waianae and Ewa be offered to Dr. Peterson at \$80 a month.

Correspondence from Father Conrardi, of the Molokai leper settlement, was read.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONOWAI.

A Number of Distinguished Passengers on Board.

The R. M. S. S. Monowai, Carey master, arrived from the Colonies at 11 o'clock last night. Following is her report: Left Sydney October 28th at 4:30 p. m.; arrived in Auckland November 2d at 2 a. m. and left again the same day at 2 p. m.; reached Samoa November 6th at 6 p. m., and sailed again the next day at 11 a. m. Experienced fine weather.

The Monowai brought one cabin passenger for this port—a Mr. E. Hartmann. Among the through passengers were the following notable people: General Howell, general manager of the New York Life Insurance Co.; Count Henrich Von Moltke, captain of the German man-of-war Falke, now at Apia, Samoa; Mr. and Mrs. John Marquardt, the famous musicians who gave so much pleasure to Honolulu people at their concerts here a short time ago; Mr. Hugo Dixon, Jr., of the American Tobacco Co., and B. F. Lacy of the firm of Parker & Lacy, mining engineers.

She has on board 1100 bales of wool purchased by American buyers at the recent Sydney sales.

THE MONOWAI ARRIVES.

What the Other People Are Doing.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE AFFAIR.

A New French Ministry—Russian Officials Decorated—French Annexation Riots in Armenia—Duke of Orleans in a Divorce Court—Revolt in Goa.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29.—Owing to the fear of an anti-foreign outbreak in Canton, the Viceroy of Hongkong has sent 400 soldiers there.

A report is current that five Russian war ships are inside of Port Arthur and nine outside.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—It is officially denied that Russia has entered into a treaty with China.

The Novoe Vremya thinks that Great Britain is seeking a pretext to declare war with Russia.

A company is building a road connecting Teheran with the Caspian sea, at a cost of two and a half million roubles, in order to secure the Persian trade, and it is alleged that the government will guarantee a dividend.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—The Japanese are evacuating the Liaotung peninsula.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Standard says the disguised or open occupation of Port Arthur by Russia will open up the whole Chinese question. If the reported treaty between Russia and China has really been formed, Great Britain and China cannot allow it to stand.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Le Temps, referring to the attitude of Russia in the East, says she ought to be allowed the fruits of her diplomacy. Other French papers concur in this view of the matter.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—The Emperor of China has decorated the leading members of the Russian Foreign Office.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—The Chinese indemnity for the Japanese evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula is to be paid in Japan on the 8th of November.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Temps, while giving a denial to the statement re the Russo-Chinese treaty as premature, says that Russia is not likely to neglect the chance of squeezing China.

FRENCH POLITICS.

M. Bourgeois Is Forming a New Ministry.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The motion of M. Roussier, that an inquiry be held into the Southern Railway scandal and those connected with it prosecuted, was carried in the Chamber by 101. It was in consequence of this that the Premier, who strongly opposed the motion, resigned. The resignation has been accepted by the President. The Socialists and Conservatives united, and secured the unexpected victory. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously decided not to permit its members to participate in financial syndicates.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—M. Bourgeois is forming a new Ministry, which is expected to include MM. Lockroy, Honoreux, Cavaignac and Peytral.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Bourgeois Ministry includes M. Bourgeois, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Ricard, Minister of Justice; M. Cavaignac, Minister of War; M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine; M. Berthelot, Minister of Education; M. Doumer, Minister of Finance; M. Desaguet, Minister for Works; M. Mesureur, Minister of Commerce; M. Combes, Minister for the Colonies; M. Vigu, Minister for Agriculture. M. Honoreux did not join the Ministry.

War Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—News has been received from the gold coast that the Ashantes have rejected the British ultimatum with respect to the threatened war, and therefore it is not unlikely that the expedition arranged by Sir F. C. Scott, commandant of the gold coast, will shortly proceed against them.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Ashante ultimatum expired yesterday. The king, it is reported, is prepared for war.

Nine Hundred People Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Details of the massacre in Trebizond are appalling, and rival even those committed by the Turkish soldiery in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Nine hundred people are said to have been massacred in Trebizond.

Riots in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The Armenians and Turks have been fighting for three days at Marash. At the capital of Pishalie 2000 rioters assaulted the gendarmerie. The Armenians have murdered the Commander of Bourgeois.

Defeat of Spanish Troops.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Cuban natives have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Spanish troops, killing 800.

France and Madagascar.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The French treaty

with Madagascar repudiates previous contracts and treaties between the Hovas and other nations.

The Powers and England.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The situation has depressed the Bourses on the continent. The Times Vienna correspondent declares that the Sultan is convinced that the great powers are trying to isolate British hostility, and that the official press indicate that Russia and France are ceasing to co-operate with Great Britain regarding Armenia, and are leaving Germany inactive.

British Interests in Peril.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In commenting on the treaty between Russia and China, the Pall Mall Gazette says that it means the ruin of British trade and the loss of all the money invested in China, as well as alien domination in the Pacific, and the presence of Russian men-of-war off Vancouver and Sydney. It urges that Great Britain should immediately occupy Port Hamilton, off the coast of Corea.

Renewed Outrages in Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Standard's Turkish correspondent wires that the Moslems have burned a village near Ismid, killing everybody. The European, British and American embassies have warned the Sultan against a recurrence of outrages.

Spain Arming Steamers.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Spain is arming six trans-Atlantic steamers, as she fears that the United States Government and the South American republics will recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents.

Japanese Occupation.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The hostilities which broke out in Formosa against the occupation of the island by the Japanese troops have ceased, the country having been entirely subdued by Japan.

Armenian Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—The Armenians at Bitlis were attacked by Mohammedans while at prayers, and in the conflict many were killed on either side. An outbreak has occurred at Moosh.

Death of the Leaders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Turkish warships took the leaders of the Young Turkish party out to sea by night and dropped them overboard in the swiftest part of the current.

Gas Explosion in London.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A gas explosion demolished two houses near the Strand. Four persons were killed outright and thirty others injured, and were rescued after some difficulty.

The Revolt in Goa.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Portugal has refused an offer made by Great Britain to dispatch Indian troops to Goa to assist in quelling the revolt there, pending the arrival of Portuguese reinforcements.

Royal Betrothal.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that the Princess Maud of Wales is betrothed to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The Solomon Islands.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir J. B. Thurston desires to complete plans for the better protection of life and trade in the Solomon Group before his departure, which is therefore delayed in consequence.

Gladstone and the Sultan.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. Gladstone in a letter declares that God has given the Sultan of Turkey as a curse to mankind and he hopes that God will, in His mercy, speedily end him.

Canada and Alaska.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is reported that Canada intends to assume control of the entire Alaskan frontier and collect customs duties.

A Dive to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A diver named Kling jumped from the Poughkeepsie bridge, in the State of New York, a distance of 212 feet, and was killed.

Treason in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Fourteen members of the Sultan's household, suspected of treason, died the same day, whereupon the Sultan's mind was relieved.

Great Fire in Poland.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A portion of Lascoit, in Poland, has been burned, and 1500 people rendered homeless. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

French Annexation.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A special mission despatched by the French Government has annexed Hushine and Bolabola Islands in the Society Group.

The Duke of Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Duke of Orleans has been joined as co-respondent in the divorce case of Woolston v. Woolston.

American Silver Dollars.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Treasury has stopped the coinage of silver dollars.

The Czar's Coronation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The Czar has fixed his coronation for May 15th.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold, was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to any one suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

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Farming of a Decade Ago—Experiments
and Experimentation—What Elec-
tricity Has Done and Will Do—Im-
portance of Public Stations, Etc.

During Professor Maxwell's con-
nection with the Louisiana experi-
ment station he was requested to
prepare a general resume of the
work done by these stations, in or-
der to place the importance of the
experimental work before the pub-
lic. The following, from Professor
Maxwell's address, will be read
with interest in the country where
the necessity of more experimental
investigation is constantly becom-
ing more evident:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GEN-
TLEMEN: Today the most arduous
work of men who are laboring to
make themselves equal to the pos-
ition in which they are placed is the
getting and economizing of knowl-
edge, and of such knowledge as their
duties and a liberal career require.
The demands imposed upon those
who, by selection of nature or the ap-
pointment of their fellows, are chosen
for a particular work are usually not
only precise, they are prodigious al-
most to oppression. For, in the gen-
eral progress of things, with the in-
creased scope of the individual, the
fields of knowledge, and the opera-
tions of men are converging more and
more into one universal plane; and
these make a broad intelligence and
a vast effort incumbent on such as are
called to direct in any specific course.
This is no more the old world, and
composed of the immensities and mys-
teries of the unknown, but has been
almost wholly traversed and explored,
the surfaces above water are nearly
alotted and possessed, and not only
for the scientist is there no new coun-
try left to discover, also, as Bismarck
has pathetically complained, there is
nothing left to annex. Sphere is
drawn to sphere, and by the magnifi-
cent acts of steam, and the still voice
of the electric current, the distances
between lands are annulled. And
what do we behold today? The wheat
broker in New York, sitting leisurely
over breakfast, asks for the "opening
prices" on Mark Lane before he wires
his agent the values of grain beyond
the Mississippi. And by this binding
together of the peoples of the globe with
the cord of universal knowledge each
nation is brought into competition, as
well as into bond, with its neighbor,
and that country, as likewise the in-
dividual who fails to act upon this union
of conditions—who neglects to in-
quire and to know, must soon be re-
legated to the train of defunct things
which progress is leaving behind.

We, however, are considering the
subject of agricultural inquiry, and
for the present shall leave aside the
matters of more universal concern and
concentrate attention upon the inter-
ests of the farm.

Away back in the shade of the pre-
sent generation the possibilities and
modes of the tillers of the soil were of
another order than those of today.
Then the agriculture was what the
Germans call natural culture (*natur-
kultur*). The land was ploughed
and sown, the harvest was gathered,
and only the refuse of one crop was
known of as a means of fertilization
for the following. The magic power
of the artificial fertilizer had not yet
announced the intensive culture of
the present. In those days there were
few journals of agriculture and no sta-
tion bulletins. The magazines of the
land exchanged experiences in the
management of estates during the
season of visits and social interchange,
and the farmers talked of crops and of
cattle on market days under the
shade of the church on Sundays.

But, Mr. President, we will not dis-
miss, with a brief definition, the peri-
od of a generation ago. Let us re-
collect the native intelligence and force
which imbued the enterprises that
arose in agriculture several decades
ago; and also consider their relation
to the movements of today. Today
we hear of stations and experimen-
tation, and most fortunate it is for
the bread-seeking world that we do. But
were there no experimenters, and was
there no experimentation those de-
cades ago? Each individual farmer
who applied his observation to note
the visible variations in his land, and
the kinds of crops adapted to those
variations; the men who first called
attention to the breeds which produce
milk, and those which make beef; and
others who blended their flocks both
for wool and for mutton, those were
the experimenters of a generation
ago. Those years ago experimentation
was not corporate; it was indi-
vidual, and every man who produced
a fresh variety, or established a new
cross, was an experimenter and a
demonstrator of object lessons to all
throughout his own and other lands.
Whence came the varieties of corn, of
tobacco and of cotton? And who were
the originators of Shortborns, of
Southdowns, and the horses of Ken-
tucky? Those individual experimen-
ters, who were men of vast native
sense, and moved by a magnificent
enterprise and enthusiasm. As a boy,
in England, one of my greatest de-
lights was to go with my father to the
annual sales of the Booth and Bates
Shortborns, and of Oxford and Shrop-
shire-down sheep. And when I heard
the auctioneer "knocking down" the
sales to purchasers from Germany,
New England and Japan, I wondered
who could be so great as the founders
of those breeds which were being dis-
tributed throughout most of the coun-
tries of the globe.

Yes, those individual experimenters
were the men who brought down the
work and triumphs of agriculture to
the time to which we belong; and it
was they who laid the foundations
upon which the present advancement
rests.

Yet, sir, we are conscious that we
are moving on. The conditions of the
previous generation are not the condi-
tions of today. The modes of inquiry,
the need and kinds of knowledge are
different, and are becoming much
more specific. We must know what
our predecessors knew, but we need
is additional with our time which
constitutes the difference from the
past.

If it were required to use one term
to signify the difference from the
past, and the specific character of the
present, it is the word *Laboratory*.
And that term is the synonym of ex-
perimentation and inquiry. Now the
experimentations conducted and the
triumphs achieved by the agricultural
leaders in the past were such as were
suggested by general observation, and
whose results were adjudged by the
collective agreement of men, grad-
ually the more advanced of those leaders
began to question the accuracy of the
general judgment. More than that,
they challenged the actual appear-
ance of things. A certain breed gave
the largest yield of milk; but was that
real proof that that breed furnished
more than another of the actual nutri-
ments essential in food? A particular
variety of wheat gave more bushels
per acre; but did that variety "put as
much flour" to the bushel, and was
the flour of equal nutriment to that of
other brands?

At that time other vital circum-
stances were pressing the minds of
men and causing them to inquire for
new aids in their situation. Many of
the lands, particularly in the old
countries, were becoming exhausted
by unceasing cropping; the natural
fertilizers made on the farms were not
enough to maintain fertility, and
yields were getting less. At that
 juncture men began to look about for
special means in growing crops. Mer-
chants and speculators ransacked the
utmost parts of the earth, and finally
were discovered the nitrates of
Chili and the guano of Peru. Not
only did these artificial aids to crop-
ping cause a renewal of enterprise
through the domain of agriculture,
but a specific inquiry began concern-
ing the actual elements of plant nutri-
tion contained in all fertilizing
agents. As a result of such inquiry it
was found that the active principle in
the artificial fertilizers and those of
the farm yard were essentially the
same. That discovery initiated an
agricultural epoch. Land owners
forewent the recuperation of their
lands, and farmers were to grow in
whatever they believed. London
would never want for strawberries
and cauliflowers with these aids from
Peru, and the phosphates of Carolina
should replenish Berlin.

New difficulties, however, came
with the new boom. Agriculturists
found that they did not know the
composition of these new materials,
and that they were in the hands of
men who could supply them with
fertilizers having a full cash value, or
who could palm off materials with no
value at all. However, it was not
only in the matter of what he had
to buy, but likewise in what he
offered for sale that new perplexities
arose which challenged the very
foundations of values; but the great
truth was, and the leading men were
coming to see it, the face value of ma-
terials could no longer be accepted.
Not only the farmer in what he had
to buy, but the consumer in what he
offered for sale, were demanding
tests and securities which nothing but
the laboratory could provide.

A new phase in agricultural develop-
ment was here created. Something
had to be done, but what could the
farmer do? He was competent in all
the practical demands which the farm
made upon his intelligence and expe-
rience. This new demand, however,
was beyond his competence. He
knew how to plough his land; when
to plant his crops. He could plant
cane and cotton, raise cattle and sheep,
and maintain his home and fam-
ily like a gentleman; but, without a
laboratory, he could not gauge the
nitrogen and phosphoric acid present
in the fertilizers he had to buy, nor
estimate the albuminoids, the fats
and the carbohydrates in the foods he
offered for sale. At this juncture the
practical agriculturist stood still and
thought; and having thought, he con-
cluded that the bounds of his indi-
vidual and unaided inquiry and expe-
rimentation had been reached.

But, Mr. President, the agricul-
turalist did not stand still long. In
some of the old countries, as well as
in America, private individuals in-
stituted laboratories and experimen-
tation for themselves. The small farmer
could not do that. He could not keep
an expert to test his fertilizers and
feed stuffs, and to determine the fats
and albuminoids in his milk. And
yet the smaller his means the greater
was his need of defence and protec-
tion. Happily, all were in the same
need, and it was the broad exten-
siveness of the demand which led to the
wide and corporate action in meet-
ing it.

At the cross road of conditions of
which we have spoken the great plan
of experiment stations was formed.
The primary purpose of the experi-
ment station is to conduct inquiry and
furnish information to a community
or State such as the individual can-
not accomplish for himself. Multi-
concerted system of experimentation
enables trained talent to be employed
in all investigations, and results are
thus secured at once free from error
and motives of corruption. Today,
gentlemen, the experiment station
represents the most important and pre-
sent mode of agricultural inquiry.

Europe led the way in founding sta-
tions, and all have heard of Rotham-
stead, England, and the greater sta-
tions of Germany, Belgium and
France. However, it is in this coun-
try that we find the most magnificent
system of corporate agricultural expe-
rimentation.

It was in the year 1888 that Prof.
Johnson established the station at
New Haven, Conn., and the first
founded in this country. More sta-
tions were being organized in other
parts of the land, when, five years
ago, that wise and far seeing measure
—the Hatch Act, was passed, where-
by the Congress of the United States

enacted that each State in the Union
should have an experiment station for
the investigation of problems and the
distribution of knowledge relating to
its own particular needs. And, today,
gentlemen, we have in this country,
including branch places, not fewer
than sixty experiment stations.

The question may be asked what
are the stations doing? In the first
place, each station is studying the
problems and furnishing the informa-
tion required by the farmers of its
State. Feed stuffs and fertilizers are
sent to the laboratory of the station
and a statement of this composition
and values is returned. The station
is thus the bureau of agricultural in-
quiry of the State, furnishing the spe-
cial knowledge which the individual
farmer is unable to procure for him-
self. Again, the station, as we have
said, are busy with new problems.
They are studying breeds of stock
with respect to their fitness for given
climates; and particular purposes.
The great questions are what breeds
yield the greatest value in milk and
meat for a given weight of
food, and what are the conditions
of management under which the
greatest results are obtained? With
milk, for example, it has been
found that the largest volume does
not necessarily mean the greatest
amount of actual human food. Some
milks contain five pounds of butter
to the hundred, and yet only two
pounds of work are vital facts. Also
the methods of extracting the butter
from milk have been revolutionized,
and today the butter can not only be
obtained in half an hour after the milk
has left the cow, but 20 per cent.
more is recovered than by the older
methods.

One other great work is the com-
bating of animal and plant diseases.
The cause, loss of our herds and
crops which it is difficult to over-
estimate. The losses from insect rav-
ages annually in the United States are
put at \$80,000,000. Prof. Comstock
estimated the loss to the cotton States
from the cotton aphis, in the year
1879, was \$30,000,000. And what is the
loss annually by insect ravages in
comparison with the loss caused by
one insect eating upon a single crop?

And what are the stations doing for
us in Louisiana? From Baton Rouge
we learn that losses amongst live
stock are being greatly reduced by the
veterinarian's skill.

Again, the cotton caterpillar is no
more feared as formerly, because its
ravages can be checked. The orange
orchards are being ridden of the scale
insect by the hand of the entomolo-
gist.

At Calhoun experimentation is con-
ducted, embracing grasses, forage,
grain, cotton, and live stock expe-
riments are carried on with oxen,
sheep, hogs, and even poultry. The
hill farmers have had demonstrated
to them the fertilizers most suitable
to their lands. They have also learned
the value of mixed farming instead of
trusting wholly to one or two crops.

Moreover, special attention has been
given to tobacco, and the smokers
which have been made with the "yel-
low wrapper" are already a pro-
nounced success. As a direct out-
growth of this work we learn that a
company has been organized at Cal-
houn with a capital of \$25,000 for the
manufacture of plug and snoking
tobacco. And the sugar station at
Audubon Park has already spoken for
itself. Eight years ago, and before
the station was opened, the yield of
cane per acre was twenty tons, and
that was a good average. Today, from
thirty to forty tons per acre are read-
ily grown. Formerly, 125 pounds per
acre of cane was considered an excel-
lent result of the sugar house. Today
the planter requires to know why it
less than 200 pounds of sugar per ton
are made. And the capacity of the
houses has developed from 200 to 300
tons of cane per day, to 600 tons even
to 1000 tons per day. Also the most
careful experiments are being made
in order to demonstrate the fertil-
izers which give the best returns in
weight of cane and sugar per acre. It
may, with a very proper confidence,
be said that in no State of the Union
are experimentation and the station
carrying on more palpable and abid-
ing good than in the State of Louisi-
ana.

Mr. President, we have, so far, con-
sidered the origin, purpose and work
of the experiment stations of the in-
dividual States. We may now allude to
our great National Experiment Sta-
tion, the United States Department of
Agriculture; and, sir, the person who
does not regard that department of
the Government as the country's expe-
riment station has, in so much,
failed to comprehend its purpose and
possibilities. Like that of the State
station, its primary function is in-
quiry, and a chit mode of inquiry is
experimentation. In the first place,
all the State stations centre in the
Department of Agriculture, and from
that centre the results of each are dis-
seminated for the benefit of the whole.

The department is also the National
bureau of agricultural information,
furnishing through its statistical di-
vision all data upon production, dis-
tribution and consumption of agricul-
tural products in this and all other
countries. The great possibility, how-
ever, of the Department of Agricul-
ture as a national power for good does
not lie in its clerical and perfunctory
offices, but in the career and experi-
mentation. It must consist in en-
gaging its scientific divisions in the
study of problems which concern the
broader public, and which cannot be
adequately undertaken by the indi-
vidual State station. For example: In
the recent past efforts were directed
towards forming two more zones, in
which the production of sugar will be
possible in this country. In the one,
experimentation has been pursued in
order to found an absolutely new in-
dustry in the growth and manufacture
of cane from sorghum, with Kansas
for its centre. In the other, the great
beet sugar industry of Europe is being
introduced, and its area will embrace
vast tracts of land extending from the
Atlantic coast west to California. Now,
either one of these undertakings is too
great for a State to take in hand. Each
one requires, and has, an experiment
station for its own special aid, and
both these stations are very properly
maintained by the public treasury.

One other great work is that of the
Bureau of Animal Industry. The
scope and results of this work proba-
bly exceed even the most precise cal-
culation. It is true that the diseases
of the hog are still baffling the most
elaborate efforts to bring them within

specific control. The work alone,
however, which has resulted in rid-
ding the country of pleuro-pneumonia
in cattle has paid, more than a hun-
dred fold, the cost of administering
the Agricultural Department of the
Government. These results enabled
the late Secretary of Agriculture to
present a clean bill of health with
every cargo of animals which the
American farmer offered for sale in
European markets. Likewise, the
microscopic investigation instituted
by our late Secretary made it possible
for the growers, hitherto, he had been
rigidly forbidden. We have said that
it is difficult to overestimate the
value to the American agriculturist
of the results accomplished by Sec-
retary Rusk. I have often stood in the
markets of middle England and
watched the sale of American and
English beef proceeding side by side.
The home beef sold for 20 cents to 24
cents per pound, and the American
for 10 cents to 16 cents per pound. To
a judge of meat, there was no reason
in such a difference. But what were
the poor people saying who bought
the American beef and pork? One was
heard to say: "Nobody knows what
live things are in it?" "Well, it can't be worse than no meat
at all." These remarks, with the
prices of the American article, told
the whole tale. It was a matter of
no confidence. Now, the scientific
work of the Department of Agricul-
ture has not only resulted in obtain-
ing for the meat products of this
country an entrance into all the best
markets of Europe, it is giving to the
people in those countries a trust in
the soundness of our meats, which
will enhance their value several cents
per pound. Only a few weeks ago, a
committee appointed by the British
House of Lords, gave its verdict de-
claring the general quality of Ameri-
can beef equal to, or perhaps superior,
to that of the home beef of England.

And what is the cost to the country
of our National Agricultural Expe-
riment Station? Before we reply, let
us recall a statement that the nation's
losses annually by insect ravages,
many of which are preventable, are
\$880,000,000, or \$6 per capita of the
whole population. Now, the appro-
priations made by Congress to the
Department of Agriculture for the
present fiscal year, including also the
sums granted to the State stations,
were \$3,325,500, or almost exactly 5
cents per capita of our people. But
the present Secretary of Agriculture
says that that amount is too much,
and, in the estimates for the forth-
coming year, he comes forward with a
huge proposal to save the people of the
United States one half of one cent per
head per annum. Let us say that
there will be no more talk of a de-
pleted public treasury.

As a part of the experiment station,
and usually affiliated with it, is the
Agricultural College. On this phase
of our present modes of agricultural
inquiry we shall be brief and leave its
consideration as a home topic to those
who will treat it specifically. Yet we
will just step outside for a moment to
relate an observation recorded in that
wonderful little country, Switzerland.
At the Agricultural School of the Con-
federation one week is set apart for
lectures by the professors to farmers
assembled from all parts of the coun-
try. The object is to keep the farmers
up to date with each new step of agri-
cultural science, and with every
technical discovery that may be of
value. At one of those courses I
observed farmers present varying in
age from eighteen to sixty years.

We do not need to speak of the
present day's need of stations and
agricultural colleges, but the words of
a very distinguished Judge may not
be out of place here upon the subject.
Three years ago, when we had oc-
casion to interview the Permanent
Secretary of Agriculture of the French
Government in Paris upon the ques-
tion of beet sugar production, we
finally asked that gentleman if he
considered the experiment station
still essential to the development of
the industry. He replied, "The ex-
periment station is more important to-
day than ever it was. And not only
the station, I am arranging for open-
ing a technical school, where our
young men shall be taught the theory
and practice of beet sugar production." Since that time the French sugar
school has been opened, and here, I
believe, I am right in saying that the
French present mode of agriculture
teaching their own school, fully in-
formed themselves respecting the charac-
ter and mode of conducting the Louisiana
Sugar School at Audubon Park.

Mr. President, in conclusion, we re-
peat that the experiment station and
the agricultural college are the great
present modes of agricultural inquiry.
They typify the evolution and devel-
opment of agriculture, and illustrate
the methods by which it is conducted.
Their relation to farming today is
comparable to those of steam and elec-
tricity to other great industrial pro-
cesses of the present age. And the
man who does not consider and act
upon this truth locates himself some
thirty years in the rear of his time.

And when we contemplate the career
of the agriculturist and the future pos-
sibilities of agriculture, we are im-
pressed with the scope and honorabil-
ity of the calling. All callings are
honorable, providing they are honest;
but consider that of agriculture: there
is not a science that does not honor,
and which is not honored by agricul-
ture. To the dignity of the calling is
added the freedom of the farmer's life,
and dignity and freedom have com-
posed the atmosphere of which the
world's most notable examples of hu-
man greatness have been nourished;
and there is still the beauty of the life,
lived and engaged with nature and her
most lavish endeavors to make beau-
tiful the earth, and ample to nourish
the souls of men. And yet, our young
men go from the city to the city,
They leave the health, freedom and
dignity of the country and the silent
grandeur of the forest, and gather in
the narrow streets and sunless hovels,
and even frequent with the unwashed.
And they choose this to the descended
honor of the atmosphere of the city,
measure the streets at the close of day,
rather than survey the future inheri-
tance from their father's doorstep, and
press into foul and heated halls, whilst
their mother and sisters, from the
old veranda, watch the sun go
over a beautiful land, perhaps
over the beautiful Isle immortal
with the song of Evangeline.

Daily Advertiser 75c. a month.

NOTED PIANIST DEAD.

End of Sir Charles Halle at His
Home in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, (England), Oct.
25.—Sir Charles Halle, the noted
pianist, is dead, aged 77 years.

Sir Charles Halle was a native
of Germany. At an early age he
established himself in Paris and
acquired a great reputation for
his elegant and elevated method
of interpreting the compositions
of the best masters. At the time
of the revolution Professor Halle
repaired to England and soon
established himself at Manchester
as the director of the Musical In-
stitute there. He instituted in
1857 an annual series of twenty
orchestral and choral concerts,
which have taken place uninterr-
uptedly since then and have be-
come one of the most important in
Europe.

Mr. Halle was knighted in 1888
and in July of that year he mar-
ried Mme. Norman-Neruda, the
celebrated violinist.

New State Proposed.

MADISON, (Wis.), Oct. 25.—In
an interview, H. C. Sloan of West
Superior, a leading man in that
part of the State and the repre-
sentative of Douglas county in the
last Legislature, declared that
the people of that county desired
the formation of a new State from
portions of Michigan, Minnesota
and Wisconsin. This, he said,
they consider a better plan than
the annexation of Douglas county,
Wisconsin, to Minnesota.

Sir Robert Peel's Debts.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sir Robert
Peel has compromised with his
creditors at 50 per cent.

Mrs. Langtry, who, it is rumored
about a month ago, was contem-
plating marriage with Sir Robert
as soon as she obtained a divorce
from her husband, was among the
persons to whom he was indebted.
He owes her about £4500.

PUTNAM'S

THE modern stand-
ard Family Cough
Medicine:
CURES the colds
and coughs that
afflict humanity.

—ONE DOSE OF—
PUTNAM'S
CHERRY
COUGH
COMFORT

GIVES RELIEF;
SEVERAL CURE
WILL YOU TRY IT?

25c. and 50c. BOTTLES

HOBSON • DRUG • CO.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

G. WEST,
Commission Merchant.

Importer and Dealer in

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description, Including
OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND
WHITE-WOOD LUMBER,
Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels,
Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes,
Bent Rims from 1 to 24 inches.
Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles,
Double Trees, Single Trees,
Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes.

And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials,
Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron,
and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the car-
riage business I am prepared to supply
carriage builders, plantations, etc., with
first-class materials, personally selected, at
the very lowest cash prices.
All Island orders will receive prompt
attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,
Corner Alakoa and Hotel Streets.
Telephone No. 350.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-
nized Remedy for Coughs, Sore
Throats, Whooping Cough, etc.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a
trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam
of Aniseed is the old and trusted REMEDY
for all the ailments of the throat and lungs, and
discharges its great work.

LOOKS FOR THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY,
NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,
London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.
SQUATTERS AND PALMERS WHEN ORDER-
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS
TIME-TESTED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEAL-
AND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier,

NERVE TONIC,

—AND—

STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor,
cures skin eruptions, restores
debilitated vitality, and drives out every ele-
ment of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, gen-
eral debility, or any other ail-
ment arising from impure blood, should take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the
weak, and builds up the system gener-
ally. By its use food is made nourishing,
sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name
"Ayer's Sarsaparilla" is prominent on the
wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of
our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD,
stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVEN-
TOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole
story of the defendant Freeman was de-
liberately untrue, and he regretted to say it
had been sworn to. See The Times, July
13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN
of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refresh-
ing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and
INVIGORATES the nervous system when
exhausted. Is the Great Specific for
Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London,
report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one
dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Cal-
cutta, states: "Two doses completely
cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Cholera,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense
Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many
Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chloro-
dyne bears on the Government Stamp the
name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis
Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d.,

THE YATMAN MEETINGS

Interesting Sermon on Daniel
Last Night.

HITTING THE WRONG TARGET.

Something About Having a Purpose.
The Efficacy of Prayer—The Difference
In Men Here and at the Coast.
Tonight a Sermon Will be on Paul.

"Daniel" was the subject of Mr. Yatman's discourse last night and Y. M. C. A. hall was well filled by people who were anxious to hear the celebrated evangelist. As a prelude Miss Boyer, a young lady who has been residing on Kauai sang "Are you watching day by day," most sympathetically.

At the close Mr. Yatman announced that this talk about Daniel was the first of three character addresses. "I wish you could all hear them. It may sound egotistical to you to hear me coax you to come and hear a preacher, but I am going to ask you to come to-morrow night. Some of you I dare say get tired of my telling you that a revival is needed in Honolulu, but it is a fact, and they need it in the churches too. I am a preacher myself but I need to be revived continually and I don't mind telling you that I do."

This sermon of mine to-night is on Daniel and is in two parts. During the first you must keep awake; in the second you may slumber if you choose.

By my experience wherever I have preached or led revival services I have learned that it is a hard thing for the human mind and heart to get hold of Christ. In this sermon to-night I will show you a character that will be a stepping stone for you all. If you will read in the book of Daniel the life of this great man and ponder over it there should be no trouble for your hearts to be revived. Ah! my friends, I pity the man or woman who comes short of finding Christ. He has missed the most valuable thing in life. Daniel was a man of character both marvelous and eminent and the secret of his life was his trust in God. You who have read the Bible know what his faith in God amounted to and knowing it I want to bring you to know God to-night—not at another time. Don't put it off my friends, to-night is when you should see God.

Daniel had several things to make him great and he had a God—the God of the heavens and earth. You know and I know there are lots of people on earth who have different things to worship. Some of them, and there are lots of them who worship gold. I call that the yellow fever. Some people worship I wish I had a knowledge of your God. I would know better how to talk to you. There are many here to-night who think a great deal more of pleasure than they do of God but let me tell you that you do not have to wear long faces to be pious. It is all right to have pleasure, it is all right to have gold, but let me advise you never to allow gold to come between you and your God, never gold before God, never dance before Deity.

Daniel had a purpose in life and you should have one too; and let your purpose in life be a noble one. You should find some place in the Church of Christ and there work until you die—let that be the aim of your life. Remember how easy it is to get a right aim and a wrong one. Let your purpose in life be the right one. I remember once attending an international rifle match and one of the marksmen, a bright looking man, raised his gun and blazed away in the most earnest manner imaginable and he found when the smoke had cleared away that he had struck the target square in the center but it did not count because he aimed at the wrong target. If he had been as careful in the selection of his target as he was in his aim his object in life would have been attained. My friends be careful to select the right target.

You must have a purpose in life and let that purpose be a good one. Never do right for policy sake, do right because it is right. Stand by it whatever comes, stand by it for the sake of God. I know there are some people in Honolulu who are good and upright here because in this little community

it is politic to be so but just let them go to the Coast and see how they turn loose.

Daniel used to pray a good deal, he had a prayer of the right sort. I would rather know how to pray than preach—I don't mean just saying things but to pray. How many of you really and truly pray? When you begin praying for yourselves you will be converted but you must pray. In this, my friends, religion will help you—it will make a man conform to the prayer he makes. The prayers of Daniel saved the wise men; when he asked for a little more time for the interpretation of a dream he wanted just a little more time to pray.

Daniel had an influence, you have an influence, everyone has. During the sermon Mr. Yatman gave a graphic description of Daniel and the den of lions. The illustrations and word pictures throughout the sermon were most touching.

To-night Mr. Yatman will deliver the second of the series. Paul will be the theme.

RACING MINIATURE YACHTS.

Big Time November 16th—Yachts in This Harbor—Luau.

Saturday, November 16th, is the anniversary of King Kalakaua's birthday. Arrangements have been made for exciting miniature yacht races to take place at the King's boat house on that day.

For several months past various people have been very busy constructing small yachts after the latest and most improved patterns. So great became the competition that a society called "Hui Moku-lili'i Honolulu" was formed. Cupid Kalaniana'ole was elected president and Lilikalani vice-president.

Since the formation of the society more yachts have been built and competition has grown stronger daily. Many people have stood on the docks within the last fortnight or so and wondered what was the meaning of so many toy boats out upon the water. Nor will the mystery be solved for some of these until they read this report. The owners have been testing their boats for the great races to begin at 9 a. m. Saturday.

Following is a list of the miniature yachts and owners: David Kawanakoa's "Lady Eva;" Kawanakoa's "Healani;" Frank Wai-ai's "Yacht Mano;" S. K. Kaika-ulu's "Lawealilo;" Hugo's "Kapiolani;" Namalelua's "M. R.;" Ho-ulu Napoleon's "Wild Bird;" Lulo Kamoku's "Nukamaki;" Kawanakoa's "Uni;" Kalaniana'ole's "Nawemalie;" Kalaniana'ole's "Lady L.;" Waia Napoleon's "Malali;" Kiri's "Pulumikai;" James Rice's "May" and Moses' "Kanoelani."

Queen Dowager Kapiolani has offered a cup which will probably be placed on exhibition today.

After the races Saturday a grand luau will be given at the boat-house, beginning at 2 p. m.

LOCAL OPTION.

Kauai People to Have a Voice in the Matter of Licenses.

Ever since the Government refused to renew the license for liquor selling at Waimea, Kauai, some of the people have had an unquenchable thirst for red liquor. In consequence of a petition largely signed by the residents of the Garden Isle received by the Government a few days ago, the Government yesterday notified the people of Kauai through Deputy Sheriff Omstead that they would receive petitions for and against license. When these petitions are returned the character of the signers will be considered and the license granted or refused as the interests represented will warrant.

It has not been decided whether or not Maui and Hawaii interests will be treated in the same way. Just now there are licenses on both of these islands, while Kauai has none.

Death of James Dowsett.

A telephone message to this office last night announced the death of "Jimmy" Dowsett at 9 o'clock. The deceased was the eldest son of James I. Dowsett. He has been in poor health for the past four years from an affection of the brain. During that period he resided at his father's Puuloa ranch, and it was at that place he died. At times—nearly all the time, in fact—he went about free from restraint, but seldom came to Honolulu. A week ago his illness took a serious turn and Dr. Herbert was summoned, but he was beyond recovery. The body was brought up from the ranch last night. Arrangements for the funeral will be completed today.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

U. S. S. BENNINGTON AT HILO.

Reception to Minister and Mrs. Willis—Other Events.

The U. S. S. Bennington arrived yesterday morning twenty hours from Hilo, which place she left at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

While the Bennington was at Hilo she was anchored about a mile and a half from shore. The officers and crew remained aboard nearly the whole time during their stay at Hilo. Rain came down in torrents for all but one of the twelve days.

On Saturday last the captain and officers of the Bennington tendered a reception to the Hilo society people which afforded them a great deal of pleasure.

On Monday night the Americans of Hilo gave a reception to Minister and Mrs. Willis at Spreckels hall. Over 150 people were present. The reception lasted from 8 to 9:30 o'clock. The hall was then cleared and dancing indulged in until midnight. After that came an elaborate banquet and then dancing was resumed until 3 o'clock in the morning. The elite of Hilo was present to welcome the American Minister and Mrs. Willis. The Bennington officers were out in force.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

Arrangements for the Entertainment—Donations Invited.

At a meeting of the Hospital Flower Mission yesterday morning, the various committees reported on the work done so far and made preparations for the entertainment on the evening of November 26th. Following are the committees:

Refreshment committee—Mrs. T. R. Walker, Miss Pindar and Mrs. Andrew Fuller.

Fancy table committee—Mrs. von Holt and Mrs. Birnie.

Flower table committee—Mrs. Eleanor Graham and Mrs. H. H. Renjes.

Candy table committee—Mrs. F. R. Day and Miss Lewers.

Committee on tickets—Mrs. C. L. Wight and Miss Castle.

Donations of ice cream, cake, fancy articles, flowers or candy will be gratefully received by the various committees.

Preparations for the entertainment are being pushed along. A magic lantern show will be one of the evening's features. The Flower Mission has made the admission fee to cover all events on the program.

The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden, the merchant there, sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right, the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth \$5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

Mothers

Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of bad weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending for address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. The Licensing & Co., Sole Agents, Murray St., N. Y.

Nestle's MILK FOOD

THE AGENCY FOR
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
IS WITH THE
Hollister Drug Company, Limited,
523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Mules - 36 - Mules
FOR SALE.

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds. Call or address

R. T. McCULLOUGH,
Arlington Hotel.

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Boston Line of Packets

SHIPPERS will Please Take Notice that the

Bark HOLLISWOOD

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30th.

For further information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby street, Boston, Mass., or to
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu, Agents.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a



speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Begin now. Cures made in infancy and childhood

by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure by chemical analysis.

ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, post-free; of BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 15c.; RESOLVENT, 5c.



Disfiguring Facial Blemishes

Are the cause of much unhappiness which may be prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.



For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

JUST RECEIVED,

MANILA CIGARS,

A Large Invoice,

FROM THE

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

Hollister & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations of their iron works "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Stiesias, Sleeve Linings, Silk Lining, Italian Cloth, Meltonians, Meltons, Serge, Kamogams, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

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AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

A BOURDEAUX inventor has discovered an explosive, which he calls "pyritine," that bids fair to be an active element in the revolution of the art of warfare. The substance is more powerful than melinite, and the inventor claims that, with the new repeating rifle which he can put on the market, a man can carry 240 rounds of ammunition without being over-weighted.

A MILLIONAIRE of South Australia with no amount of "political pull" recently found out, much to his chagrin, that it is not always "money that makes the mare go." He thought himself insulted by Premier Kingston, who is a self-made man and a friend of the laboring classes, and waited for the Minister with a horse whip seeking to redress his wrongs in his own peculiar way. The Minister captured the whip and gave his opponent a sound drubbing. Premier Kingston's political stock is now quoted above par and the millionaire is seriously contemplating retirement to private life.

The action of Minister Cooper in appointing Commissioner Girvin to look after the interests of the Chinese immigrant laborers will undoubtedly forestall any complaints that may be made by the British Government and guarantee immunity from any trickery and false representations which might be made to prospective laborers. It is also a guarantee of good faith on the part of this Government, a disposition to be free and above board in its dealings with imported contract labor, which will not be without its good effect among the nations with which we have dealings. It is withal a commendable and judicious move.

Fully three months have passed since the legislative act providing for a new Labor Commission went into effect—and the country is still without the Commission. We cannot believe that the inhabitants of this country are so completely satisfied with the present conditions that there is no necessity of further investigation of the matter. We realize that there are a good number who prefer to let such matters "slide" and hope that in the dim and distant future everything will come out all right, without any unusual exertion on the part of the Government or the people. These same self-satisfied individuals will find however, that the "let-it-go" system will land them in the mire of distress.

The interesting description of the general working plan of the experiment stations of the United States, given by Professor Maxwell, ought to be carefully read by every citizen of this country interested in the development of our agricultural industries. During the few years that the experiment stations of the United States have existed the people have found that the public money expended for their support has been well invested, and is bringing in larger dividends every year. Certainly the people of Hawaii can ill afford to overlook the example given by these stations in the States. Careful scientific investigation by capable men with ways and means at their disposal cannot be neglected if this little country is to keep pace with its neighbors. We have the capable men, and it now remains to furnish the ways and means.

PROCLAMATIONS amounting to over \$3000 in two years are figures that certainly ought to bring about legislation looking to more complete auditing of Government books. Certainly the Government cannot be too quick in following the suggestions for perfecting the auditing department as put forth in the last report of the Auditor-General.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The immunity of these islands, during the last forty years, from bloodshed, prolonged civil war and serious riots induces a feeling of security against any serious disturbance in the future. Upon this men fold their hands and prefer to drift. "We have had no real war; we shall not have any. Our revolutions are bloodless," they say. There probably has been no serious revolution in history that was expected by the community. It has always come as a surprise. Even Barras, whose memoirs have been recently published tells us that, although he was one of the leading men of the French revolution, he did not expect in the beginning that there would be anything very serious about the affair. Wendell Phillips the polished, silver-tongued, highly educated orator of the anti-slavery party in the States said on the public platform in 1860, "The age of bullets is over, the age of reason has begun." Within two years from that time a million of American citizens, at a cost of \$4,000,000 per day, were doing their best to blow each other to pieces.

Each community predicts out of its own experience—it has had peace and it expects peace. If it has had trouble, it expects trouble. It never takes on trust the experience of any other collection of individuals. By the light of these facts this community cannot be expected to look ahead very far, nor will it permit its Government to do so. Absolute monarchies have controlled for a time the course of events. Democracies hold their governments with a short chain as if they were dangerous dogs.

CHINESE COMPETITION IN MANUFACTURES.

Increased cotton manufacture resulting from the opening of new districts in the Chinese Empire appears to be slowly but surely bringing about a change of heart among many British economists who have been active in the efforts to break down the protective barriers of other countries, and now the business men and practical economists of England are beginning to look with suspicion on "arm-chair economists" who presume to love their neighbors better than themselves. A recent report on the trade of China shows that notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances which came up during the year 1894, to depress the commercial intercourse of that country, the imports increased 10,700,000 Haikawau taels and the exports 11,400,000 Haikawau taels, that tael being worth an average of about eighty cents. In silver value the trade of 1894 has never been exceeded and the customs receipts have only twice been larger—in 1888 and 1891.

In the last five years, three new provinces, "each as large as kingdoms in Europe," have been opened to European trade, and "not a single bale of Manchester goods has been introduced in them." In districts which have not been reached by native goods the people simply refuse to buy, as they will not pay the high prices demanded for foreign materials. Japan has obtained a strong foothold in the Chinese market and with the removal of the restrictions on the importation of American and European machinery, foreign capitalists have fifteen cotton mills with about 500,000 spindles in course of erection. There are also about the same number of Chinese-owned mills of about the same capacity. The compiler adds further that China can grow all the cotton and wool to meet her own demands and possibly those of other countries.

The development of manufactures in China is by no means reassuring to the American. European capitalists or laborers are sooner or later to be thrown into direct competition with the output of these new mills. Although any and all of the countries interested may legislate against the

Chinese as a people, the latter will soon be touching them in a vital spot by throwing goods on the market at a figure that will require a reduction of wages and a marked reduction in the dividends of the American and European manufacturers.

Joseph Nimmo in a recently published pamphlet entitled, "The Nicaragua Canal an Impractical Project," has created some of the best pro-canal literature possible. He has shown that his pen is guided by railroad magnates and has thereby led the public mind to examine more closely the part the railroads have been playing in the trans-continental traffic. In his advocacy of the railroads as against canals he says, "the shipments of products of California to eastern ports of the United States via Panama constituted, for the year 1890, only about one-fifth of one per cent. of the total value of the products of industry in the State," and on the preceding page he gives these figures for 1890: "Value of shipments from San Francisco to New York via Panama, \$1,012,557; value of California products shipped east by rail, \$82,000,000." A San Francisco writer asks if Mr. Nimmo believes his readers are so ignorant as not to know that the overland roads in 1890 were subsidizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and paying that corporation vast sums of money not to carry freight via Panama? Does he suppose that the transactions with the steamship company were carried on so secretly as to be known to the parties in interest alone? At the International Deepwaterways Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, Professor Haupt made the statement that the most prosperous and successful railroads of the United States are those which parallel the cheapest water routes, yet railroad managers fail to appreciate the paradox, and since they cannot meet the canal rates they wage a war of extermination against them, not discerning the mistake which they are making in attempting to usurp the functions of the canals by carrying low grade raw materials at ruinous rates.

Carlyle says that the only way to punish in this world is to find out what the law of the Universe or of God is with reference to the one who has committed a misdemeanor and apply it to him as soon as possible. If a man cannot see this law in the Bible, he can find a copy of it written in his own heart direct from Heaven itself. The wrong doer, he holds, is a deserter from the ranks where all good men ought to be and, having been taken fighting red-handed against the law of the Universe, he should be so disposed of as to make it impossible for him to do any more injury. The strongly sympathetic in considering the cases of certain evil doers, are sometimes in danger of losing sight of the right society has to demand that it be protected against those who have voluntarily put themselves in opposition to peace and order. It is unprofitable to speculate upon the state of society in which crime, even the highest, will not be committed. It is wise to direct our efforts to the improvement of that condition we best know. What the ameliorating influences of a more advanced civilization may do in softening, if not eradicating the political passions and evil tendencies of men, so that serious embroglis may be reduced, if not made impossible, is a matter rather of speculation than positive assertion.

SOME of the opposition harpists who have been twanging a discordant tune on the police regulation string will do well to call at the Marshal's office and get a copy of the new regulations that have recently gone into effect. They may get a new idea, although it is hardly probable that they can come to believe that anyone outside of their own select circle is doing or is capable of doing any thinking.

SHALL WE DRIFT OR CUT CHANNELS?

The Labor Commission, which, as originally created, has come to an end without making any report on the extremely important subject of supplying the sugar and coffee planters with satisfactory laborers. A report on this subject involved the most serious consideration of many points, as well as our relations to the United States and the Asiatic countries. It involved the presentation of a plan which would, or ought to, satisfy the planters that their interests would be carefully protected, and would, or ought to, satisfy the white industrial and mercantile class that their interests would also be carefully protected. It involved the creation of a new and definite policy on the subject.

It is too apparent that this most important matter has been allowed to drift along for years, until the political situation has become embarrassing. The reason for not making the important report is, as we have previously stated, that it required time and further investigation in order to make it full and satisfactory. No policy regarding the labor supply of these islands will be permanent if it does not provide for, or take into account, the actual condition of things, or the relation of these islands to other countries. In view of the probability of annexation to the United States, such policy should, so far as possible, be in line with the policy of the United States. At the same time the peculiar condition of our own population requires a policy which will not put any of our great industries in peril.

The law creating the Labor Commission expressly confined the personal investigation of the Commissioners to the islands, and this was perhaps wise. The chairman of the Commission believed that the proximity of the Japanese, and the large number of that race already in these islands, required a careful study of the problem of using the abundant labor which is to be obtained in Japan in such a way as to satisfy the Japanese government, and at the same time not seriously affect the mercantile and industrial interests here. The Japanese are an active and pushing people, and will be heard from, whether we desire to hear them or not. They cannot be ignored. The wise policy is to arrange the relations of the two countries so that there will be no friction, and at the same time prevent inroads upon our mercantile and industrial interests.

The chairman of the Labor Commission visited Japan, on his individual responsibility, and gathered considerable information on the subject of adjusting the labor question in a satisfactory way. He has made no report, however, as the act creating the Labor Commission did not contemplate a report of this kind, and the commission was terminated by law.

The new Labor Commission should take the matter in hand, and present to the Legislature a plan for supplying labor in the manner we have indicated.

Silent forces are at work in the growth of this little nation, and these silent forces may suddenly become very emphatic and aggressive. Shall we drift along, or shall we cut channels through which the various streams of national life may flow?

Samoa Items.

By the Alameda on her previous trip, there arrived a leper from Honolulu. Steps will be taken to compel the vessel to return him, or to remove him somewhere from Samoa.

The king entertained the leading members of Wirth's Circus Company at dinner last Thursday and a large native siva was given in their honor on the same night.

Alipia, one of the most prominent of the rebel chiefs, who some time ago escaped from Mulinuu jail, is dead. He was being taken from Atua to Aana and when near Luatuanuu he died in the boat.

The brigantine Pitcairn, connected with the Seventh Day Adventist Mission has arrived from Tonga and will remain here for a short time.—Samoa Herald, Nov. 2d

FOUNDERS' DAY.

Kamehameha Boys Preparing for the Coming Event.

Kamehameha school boys are making great preparations for athletic sports on Founders' Day, December 19th. They have never gone into any competition of the kind before and hence are new hands at it, but they are practicing very hard, and in order to make the program more interesting they have sent an invitation to the H. A. A. C. asking them to enter men in the contests of Founders' Day. It is more than probable that the H. A. A. C. boys will accept the invitation, as they are always in for anything that will advance the interests of athletics on the islands. Any athletes who wish to enter the lists will be allowed to do so.

The literary part of the program will be confined to Kamehameha. No outside speakers will be invited to take part.

There are five students in the normal department. Work is progressing very satisfactorily.

A small nursery will soon be located on the grounds. One of Kamehameha's main aims is to beautify the grounds, and this is being done as quickly as possible. Trees are considered absolutely necessary to this work, hence the nursery.

There are at present a hundred students in the normal school.

The Honolulu Choral.

There was a most enthusiastic meeting of the Honolulu Choral Society in the parlors of Central Union Church last evening. Despite the very unpromising weather the attendance was good. The society is in possession of some fine music, part of which was rehearsed last night under the leadership of Miss Richards. Each member of the society has become enthused with a new zeal in that organization's interest. They are of one opinion with the president, who said before adjournment: "This was the first classic society to be formed in the Hawaiian Islands; there is no reason why it should not stand and succeed."

Funeral of James Dowsett.

The funeral of the late James I. Dowsett, Jr., took place from the Dowsett home, Palama, yesterday at 3 p. m., the Rev Alex. Mackintosh officiating. Many friends were present and brought with them beautiful floral offerings. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: H. M. Whitney, Jr., J. Hay Wodehouse, Jr., John de Fries, Clarence Macfarlane, Geo. Smithies, Harry Armitage, H. A. Campbell and C. A. Brown. The interment took place in Nuanu cemetery.

Fast Time on a Bike.

Zimmerman, the world famous bicyclist, made a quarter mile at Melbourne on October 23d in 27½ seconds. This is exceptionally fast time, considering the fact that "Zim" was quite new to the Australian climate.

Passengers for the Coast.

The following passengers will leave for San Francisco on the Monowai at noon today: Dennis Noonan, Will A. Peairs, Miss Maggie Walker, P. L. Wooster, Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis and James Stanes.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

10 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

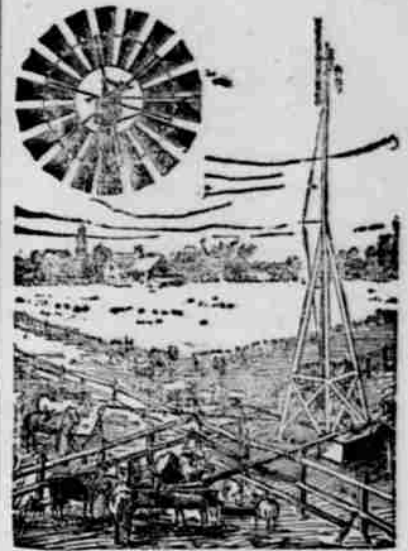
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AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Timely Topics

THE AERMOTOR

—:— AND —:—

Steel Tower.



In as much as most of our remarks have been confined to the pumping Aermotor we wish to call your attention this week to the geared motor for barns. Undoubtedly sometime in the past you have concluded to equip your mill with shafting for grinding of corn and feed for your stock, and perhaps attach a grind stone and buzz saw, and sent away for a catalogue for estimated cost and the location of your building for horizontal and vertical shafting, but finally came to the conclusion that the cost and difficulties of constructing were too great to warrant the expenditure. Now here is where the Aermotor does away with all those great obstacles and petty annoyances. In our plan you have only to secure the vertical 8x8 mast in position, put the Aermotor on one end and the grinder on the other. The mast then holds it all. You can belt to different machines and drive your pump and feed grinder at one time. The feed grinder is always in position. You have only to turn a hand screw to adjust the lower grinding ring sufficiently close and it is already for use, or in an instant you can put on a belt to run any other machine. The saving of power effected by having all bearings rigidly connected in one casting and therefore in proper place, is no less important than the matter of convenience allowed too. The Aermotor runs in half the wind required by other mills, and regulates in a strong wind as well as in a mild wind. It handles the pump the smoothest of any mill made. An eight inch stroke Aermotor will throw more water with less wind than any of the old style mills. If you are in need of a mill buy an Aermotor and your neighbors will congratulate you on your foresight.

THE . . .
Hawaiian Hardware
COMPANY, L'D.,
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There will be no Christmas exercises at the public schools.

The R. M. S. Monowai will sail for San Francisco at noon today.

Miss Maggie Walker will leave for the Coast today on account of ill health.

Dr. Miner, H. Davis and others were out Kalihi way hunting plover yesterday.

Mark Twain began his New Zealand course of lectures at Dunedin on November 6th.

The Honolulu Iron Works are making experiments in the manufacture of iron garden seats.

First Regiment, N. G. H., will be given battalion drill on Union Square next Tuesday night.

Miss Jessie R. Axtell will sing a solo in Central Union Church at the morning service Sunday.

At a meeting of Company A in the drill shed last night, W. Fetter was chosen second lieutenant.

Wm. G. Wait of the Kona Coffee and Tea Company returns home by the W. G. Hall this morning.

Unless the rain should come down Hilo fashion the band will play at the Hawaiian Hotel tonight.

The Arlington Billiard Parlor manager is giving away souvenirs in the shape of small boxes of matches.

A meeting of Kona-Kau Telephone and Telegraph Company is called for December 2d at Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii.

The Pacific Hardware Company has offered a handsome lamp as a prize in one of the events of the H. A. A. C. road race tomorrow.

A case of light failure at Kaunakapili Church last night was the reason for Mr. Yatman preaching in the basement of the big church.

Frank Halstead came up from the other side of the island Wednesday. He will return today, but says he will be back again for the New Year's races.

Owing to the heavy rain of last night some of the electric light wires were interfered with. The Executive building and Y. M. C. A. were left in darkness for some time.

Minister Willis, wife and son and Dr. Cooper came back from Hilo on the U. S. S. Bennington. They report a fine time on the big island.

John and Madame Marquardt are through passengers on the Monowai. If arrangements can be made to secure Y. M. C. A. hall on next Tuesday night they will give a concert.

Hopp & Co. announce a couple of bargains in furniture this morning that speak for themselves. Mattresses made over and returned the same day is a feature with this popular firm.

Preparations are being made for building the new Methodist Church on Beretania street. Trees and vines have been cleared away and lumber taken to the spot. The location of the church will be on the old Wall premises. The chapel will be built on a corner of the lot.

L. Torbert, a deserter from the ranks of Company E, N. G. H., was taken to the police station by Detective Hammer yesterday morning. He was seen walking along on King street, in Palama. Hammer asked him to take a ride in his brake. He got in and was taken down to see the "old man," as Hammer has it.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company in their column today speak of the geared aermotor for bars, and the simplicity of shafting and belting. Yesterday they shipped a 12-foot geared mill to Kauai and a pumping aermotor to Maui. A full line of supplies of extra parts are kept on hand so that no time is lost waiting for delivery.

The Yamoto Club is preparing for a great big celebration this evening. They intend to show their respects for the new Japanese Consul-General by giving a dinner at Sans Souci this evening, at which prominent Japanese of the city will be present. After the dinner there will be speeches and a general good time over the cigars.

His Natal Day.

Prof. Hosmer, of Punahou College, turned over the forty-second page in the book of life yesterday. In the evening he had his friends and pupils at the college, and a very well arranged program of festivities was offered. The large dining-hall was decorated in the college colors, and at 9 o'clock the guests, upon a signal from Mrs. Hosmer, marched into the room and were served with light refreshments.

VANCOUVER STEAMERS

No Subsidy from New Zealand Government.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FAILS.

Negotiations Between Hon. J. G. Ward Representing the New Zealand Government and James Huddart, Representing Huddart and Company.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Nov. 2.—

The abandonment of the proposed Vancouver service "for the present" shows that the government has correctly read the feeling of the country and of the Assembly on the subject. That the proposal if submitted to the House by way of resolution, as promised the previous evening, would have been defeated by a large majority was the opinion of all those who had taken any interest in the subject. The preliminary discussion on Tuesday night, on the supplementary estimates, for a subsidy to the service for a quarter of the year, in which every member speaking declared himself hostile, was sufficiently significant, and the premier tactfully withdrew the item, with a promise that the question of the service should be submitted in a formal resolution on the following day. Instead of such resolution, the announcement was made last night that the question of this service, as well as that of the reciprocity treaty with Canada—which had been already resolved in the negative—would be deferred till next session. It is safe to say that this is the last we shall hear of the proposal, and that the wild dream of throwing away twenty or thirty thousand pounds a year for ten years on a merely sentimental and unfeasible project, has been dissipated by being brought into contact with the unromantic facts of practical life. The cross-examination to which Mr. Lark, the official commercial agent from Canada, was subjected a few weeks ago in Wellington at the hands of a large meeting of members of Parliament, had elicited the fact, already fully enough proved by the unfortunate venture of New South Wales, that there was really no trade to be developed between this colony and British Columbia—the only part of Canada that could be affected at all. It was doubtless the knowledge of this that induced the House to decline to discuss the Canadian treaty, and it was as evidently the consciousness of the futility of proposing the subsidy, in face of the feeling existing in the Assembly, that induced the Government to back down at the last moment and to decline to even go through the formality of inviting a vote of the House on the subject of the Vancouver service. It appears to be an admitted thing that the New South Wales government will not even propose a renewal of the subsidy for the Canadian mail service of their colony, the term of which expires in five or six months, so that the abortive attempt to force an impossible trade with the Pacific slope of the Dominion through the lavish expenditure of public funds may be regarded as virtually abandoned. At the same time, as Canada appears to be so desirous of cultivating relations with these colonies for whatever they are worth, and might possibly be disposed to foster a modified service by the way of experiment, it might be worth the consideration of the colony, whether encouragement should not be given to the offer made by the contractors for the San Francisco service to extend the trips of their steamers from San Francisco three or four days further up the coast to Vancouver. The excellence with which that service has been uniformly carried out, notwithstanding the meagre assistance obtained in the form of subsidy, is the best guaranty we could have that the best would be made of the possibilities of Canadian trade; and if such concessions were made as would warrant the two united companies putting on superior and rapid boats in the service, there is every reason to believe that the route across America could be made the most popular and the most largely patronized by travelers, of all the tracks by which these colonies are connected with England. There is no other route so charming, and all that seems wanting to settle the line of travel is the magnificent steamers which the contractors offer to build if only

some moderate concessions, chiefly in the extension of time of the contract are allowed. The colony has been humbugged for a year or two past by this idea of an impossible trade with British Columbia, but now that the Vancouver service has been knocked on the head, New Zealand should consider whether it is not in its interests to have this, its only ocean mail service, and one capable of being the most interesting in the world for travelers, brought to the very highest point of efficiency.

THE PROPOSED SERVICE.

The following were the proposed terms of the agreement:

The agreement entered into between the Hon. J. G. Ward, representing the New Zealand Government, and James Huddart, representing Huddart & Co. are to maintain a four-weekly steamship service between the colony and Vancouver. The contractors are to have the option of making either Wellington or Auckland the port of call in the colony, or may make either the terminal port. In case they make one of the Australian ports, the subsidy is to be only £20,000 per annum, but if either of the above-named ports is made the terminal port, the subsidy is to be £30,000 per annum. The voyage is not to exceed twenty-two days, and £30 per day is to be paid every day over and above that period the voyage is prolonged. The contract is to take effect after the expiration of eight months from the date of the agreement, and the first steamship is to leave New Zealand not later than the 1st December, 1895. The steamships are to be of a gross tonnage of 3500 tons, are to have triple expansion machinery, refrigerators capable of carrying not less than 11,000 carcasses of mutton, or an insulated cubic capacity of 20,000 feet for cold storage; they are to provide for carrying 150 passengers and to be fitted with the electric light and all other comforts and conveniences. The contractors are to have the option of calling both at Suva and Honolulu. The usual provisions are included respecting the carriage of mails. The contract is to be in force for a period of ten years. It is also agreed that the contract is subject to a provision that on no steamship carrying mails shall colored labor in the pay of the contractors be employed, but this is to be subject to a demand to that effect being made by the Postmaster-General. The agreement is subject to ratification by Parliament.

SERVICE AT KAWAIAHAO.
A New Era of Successful Work to Begin.

Kawaiahao church—renewed will be occupied for the first time Sunday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker will preach at the usual hour. It is expected that Revs. Stephen Desha and Kapu of Hawaii will be here on the Kinan to-day to take part in the opening exercises. A full choir has been organized. Professor Berger will preside at the organ. Undoubtedly the old historical church will be filled to its utmost capacity. There is a surprise in store for many who have never visited the church since the reconstruction of the interior. The finishing touches have been put on during the last fortnight. The new interior bears no resemblance to the old. It is modern in every sense of the word; every part of it does the eye good to gaze upon. It is the pride of those who have labored with such tireless energy for Kawaiahao. One of the best features is found in the electric lighting apparatus. The chandeliers are admirably arranged and light up every part of the church to good advantage. Everything is in shape for the opening Sunday morning.

At the Hawaiian.

Unless the weather should be very moist tonight the Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, will give a concert at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Unless the cholera frightened the people, E. E. Boyer will bring an excursion party from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, today, and their first night in Honolulu will be made pleasant through the assistance rendered by Professor Berger and his band boys.

The following is the program arranged for the occasion:

- PART I.
1. March—"King Cotton"..... Sousa
2. Overture—"Victor Emanuel" King
3. Romanza—"Ethel"..... Conterno
4. Selection—"Bohemian Girl"..... Balfe
PART II.
5. Selection—"War Recollections"..... Thiele
6. Gavotte—"Gulela"..... Tovey
7. Waltz—"Tyrol"..... Zeller
8. March—"Under the Double Eagle"..... Wagner
"Hawaii Ponoi."

Tools Recovered.

The case of dental instruments belonging to Dr. Robert Moore, and which dropped into the sea at the Hall wharf Tuesday afternoon, was recovered by a native diver at 12:50 yesterday afternoon.

The instruments were valued at a large sum and were in no way injured by their salt water bath, but some gold leaf, used for filling, was destroyed.

Y. H. I. COURSE OF LECTURES.

Interesting Subjects to be Presented—Successful Work.

Those who have watched with interest the growth of the young Hawaiians' Institute from its small beginnings to the present successful situation have remarked time and again on the splendid influence it is having on the young Hawaiians in the city. The demands upon the organization for admittance to membership have been on the increase for the last six months until now, the number is getting beyond the capacity of the club hall. The leading spirits have not been idle and are on the lookout for new features to make the life of the institution brighter. The latest feature which has been introduced is a course of lectures to be given by prominent thinkers of the city. These will be given once every month. The first will be delivered at the institution rooms in Foster hall next Thursday night, by W. C. Weedon. Subject—"Life and Character of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington." Another paper on "A resume of Hawaiian history," will be rendered by Chas. Wilcox, president of the Y. H. I.

In order to make the evening as bright as possible the institute glee club will sing some of "those good old Hawaiian airs." The boys are certainly to be congratulated on their new move as it certainly will prove a success. The work of the institution is promising and should be encouraged constantly.

THE DOG, THE MAN, AND THE MEAT.

A FRIEND of mine and I were walking together the other day; a dog dashed past us after something he saw on the pavement. It was a big piece of meat. He pounced on it and devoured it in two seconds. My companion looked at the dog with obvious admiration. "My humble friend," he said, "I'll give you £2,000 for your appetite and your digestion. You are not afraid to eat; I am." But the dog knew what happiness is made of. He declined the offer and trotted away.

It is astonishing how many different people use this expression. "I am" or "I was" afraid to eat. As the writer pens these lines five letters lie on the table before him, every one of them containing it. Yet the persons who wrote the letters are not known to one another. There was, therefore, no agreement among them. Why should there be, even if they were acquainted?

No, there is nothing in it to wonder at. They went through the same experience, and express it in the most natural way, that's all.

But what does it mean? Are people suspicious of poisoned food? No, no; that is not so. The food is not poisoned before it is eaten, but afterwards. An example will show what really occurs, and why so many are afraid to eat.

We quote from one of the letters: "One night, early in 1892," says the writer, "I was lying with dreadful pains in the pit of the stomach, and a choking sensation in the throat. I feared I was going to die. My wife called in a neighbour. They applied hot flannels and turpentine, but I got no relief. Then a doctor came and gave me medicine. He said he never saw anyone's tongue in such a condition. It was of a yellow colour, and covered with a slimy phlegm, so thick I could have scraped it with a knife. I had a foul, bitter taste in the mouth, and my eyes were so dull I could scarcely see. I had a heavy pain in the side, and felt so dejected and miserable I didn't know what to do with myself. What little food I took gave me so much pain I was afraid to eat. The doctor put me on starvation diet, and injected morphia to ease the pain."

"Getting no real benefit from the first doctor I saw another, who said I had enlargement of the liver. He gave me medicines, but I got no better. In August I went to Exmouth to see what my native air would do for me, but came back worse than ever. I had lost over three stone in weight, and being too weak to move about I used to lie on the couch most of the time. I never expected to get well, and didn't care much what became of me."

"One day in October my wife said, 'It appears the doctors can do nothing for you, so I am going to doctor you myself.' She went to the Southern Drug Stores, in Camberwell Road, and got a bottle of Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. After taking this medicine for a few days the pain in my stomach left me, my appetite improved, and I gained some strength. Soon afterwards I was back at my work. The people in the office, seeing how well I looked, asked what had cured me, and I answered, 'Mother Selge's Syrup. I shall be glad to reply to any inquiries about my case.' (Signed) Charles Harris, 74, Beresford Street, Camberwell, London, December 1st, 1892."

Mr. Harris' statement goes straight to the point. Why was he afraid to eat? Because his food gave him pain without giving him strength. This was dead wrong. It was exactly the reverse of what it should have been. When a man is the proper form he gets vigor and power from his meals, and eats them with enjoyment and relish. If he doesn't there is something the matter with him. What is it?

Now let your thoughts expand a bit, so as to take in a broad principle. One man's meat is another man's poison, they say. That's so, but it's only half the truth. Any man's meat is any man's poison, under certain conditions. If grain never got any further than the mill hopper we should never have bread, and if bread (or other food) never got further than the stomach we should never have strength. See? Well, when the stomach is torpid, inflamed, and "on strike," what happens? Why, your food lies in it and rots. The fermentations produce poisons which get into the blood and kick up the worst sort of mischief all over the body. This is indigestion and dyspepsia, though the doctors call each and every trick of it by a separate name. Yet they don't cure it, which is the main thing after all.

But Mother Selge's Curative Syrup does, as Mr. Harris says, and as thousands of others say.

Road Race Saturday.

Entries for the H. A. A. C. road race to take place Saturday afternoon, closed at Thrum's bookstore yesterday at 5 p. m. Following is the list of the names entered: George Angus, D. G. Sylvester, T. King, Edwin Paris, Percy Lishman and Arthur Giles. These names have been handed to Dave Crozier who will attend to the work of arranging handicaps.

SHOPPING BY POST

It is a well-known fact that people's clothes wear out in the country as fast, if not faster than in Honolulu. Now there is no need for making a trip to the Capital to renew your stock of wearing apparel.

L. B. KERR, QUEEN ST., HONOLULU,

Has Started A

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

and will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of his celebrated West of England Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Gingham, India Linens, Dimities and Prints; also Sheet, Pillowcase, etc. A single yard at Wholesale Prices.

L. B. KERR, P. O. BOX 306, Honolulu, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

The past year has brought varied experiences to the Republic. With abundant crops and fair business prosperity, both foreign and domestic, have come the critical incidents of domestic disturbance and dangerous pestilence; from both of which the country has been mercifully delivered with small loss of life through the blessing of Providence on the efforts of the government and its citizens.

In view of these things and other countless benefits which have been vouchsafed to us, I SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th DAY OF THIS PRESENT MONTH, NOVEMBER, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the past year and the promise of the future, and of prayer for the continuance of His favor.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the President: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, 4147 1706-11

Owing to the shortness of the present school term, teachers in all Government schools are ordered not to prepare for or hold any Christmas exercises.

By order of the Board of Education. ALATAU T. ATKINSON, Inspector General Schools, 4150-1W 1706-2W

The following persons have this day been appointed Agents to take acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the following Districts.

Miss Harriet E. Wilder, Honolulu, Oahu.
J. H. Maby, Hilo, Hawaii.
James Mattoon, Hilo, Hawaii.
A. V. Carvalho, Hilo, Hawaii.
Harry T. Mills, S. Kona, Hawaii.
A. N. Kekoiki, Wailuku, Maui.
George Hons, Wailuku, Maui.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, November 11th, 1895. 1707-31

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed members of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

R. WASSMANN, J. TODD, JOHN GASP. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, November 13th, 1895. 1707-31

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

There will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1895, the following Awa Licenses for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1896:

OAHU.
Koolauupo 1
MAUI.
Wailuku 2
Lahaina 2
Makawao 1
HAWAII.
N. Kohala 1
Kau 1
KAUAI.
Lihue 1
Waimea 1

The license for Koolauupo, Oahu, will be sold on the above named day at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai will be sold in their respective districts on the above date at such hour and place as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Should it for good reasons be found necessary to change the day of sale, due

notice will be given by posters in the said districts.

Upset price—For the districts of Wailuku and Lahaina, \$300 each license; for the other districts as advertised \$100 for each license.

Terms—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. is required on the fall of the hammer and forfeit of said deposit, should the full amount of license money not be paid within ten days from the date of sale.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, November 13, 1895. 1707-31

MR. M. NAROLE has this day been appointed Pound Master for Government Pounds at Hana, District of Hana, Island of Maui, vice Lyon K. Kakani.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Nov. 12, 1895. 1706-31

Foreign Office Notice. The President directs that notice be given that

HENRY E. COOPER, Esq., has this day been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Attorney-General ad interim, vice F. M. Hatch, resigned. GEORGE C. POTTER, Secretary Foreign Office, Foreign Office, November 6th, 1895. 1705-31

NOTICE
—TO—
COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO. J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE.

All advertisements intended to be published in the Semi-weekly GAZETTE must be at the office of the Company not later than 5 o'clock P. M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and for the KUOKOA, THURSDAYS; otherwise no assurance can be given that same will be published in the first issue following.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., GEO. H. PARIS, Manager.

Rubber Stamps
AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

ANGUS WINS IN A SPURT

The End of the Advertiser Race.

SLOWEST TIME ON RECORD.

Time, Thirty-seven and Three-quarter Minutes—Sylvester Forgot Lot's Wife and Looked Back.

King a Good Wheelman.

"Stand back" shouts Captain Parker, "and do not crowd the riders; get up on the sidewalk and keep this road clear." And the captain cracks his whip and the

tion and got down to a proper gait and closed the gap with Angus chasing him. At Kawaiahae Seminary it was Sylvester first, Angus and King, with everything pointing toward Sylvester as the holder of the trophy but at the telephone pole opposite Punchbowl street Angus believing it was time to let the other boys know that he wanted the wheel, shot ahead and crossed the lead four seconds ahead of Sylvester. King had dropped back and was shut out by the crowd of people who flocked around Angus to give him an ovation.

The time made was 37 3/4 minutes and was probably the slowest time ever made by a rider in a ten-mile race on an improved bicycle. The boys made no attempt to make local records no attempt even to beat time they had made when at practice. Sylvester has made the time without any particular exertion in 28 minutes. Angus could have made better time if it had not been that he did not want to start

seconds were lost in changing engines. Engine 599, David Lucey, pulled the train to Toledo, and on this run eight slow downs were made for crossings and water. At Toledo two minutes and thirty-eight seconds were lost changing engines.

On this division the most trouble was experienced. Besides the inevitable stops for drawbridges and railroad crossings, one dead stop was made for a red flag, where the actual time standing still without computing the loss in slowing down from a speed of seventy-two miles an hour and getting up speed again, was two minutes and five seconds.

At Cleveland 1 minute and 45 seconds were consumed in changing engines to 598, which, piloted by Jacob Camer, drove the train to Erie at the fastest average speed yet attained. But the greatest record was made on the last trip from Erie to Buffalo, where the big ten wheeler, No. 564, William Tunkey engineer, picked up the train and pulled it into Buffalo at an average speed of seventy miles an hour.

The East coast record on the Great Northern Road of England from King's Cross to Aberdeen is 523 miles in 512 minutes, or 60.3 miles per hour. The west coast record on the London and Northwestern is 540 miles in 512 minutes, or 63.2 miles per hour. The run from Chicago to Buffalo was made to beat the record of the English roads not to show how absolute speed could be obtained on the roadbed, but to ascertain at what rate a commercially paying train could be made to go safely.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The fastest regular train ever run in the world, taking distance into consideration, will begin its daily trips over the Santa Fe road next Tuesday. It will leave Chicago at 6 p. m. and reach Los Angeles on Friday at 6 p. m., making the run of 2285 miles in seventy-four hours, allowing for the difference in time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The train which broke the record from Chicago to Albany was sent on to New York city over the New York Central and made a new record between New York and Chicago. The train arrived here at 10:15 o'clock last night. The entire distance of 980 miles was made in 17 hours 45 minutes and 23 seconds. Chicago newspaper men who were on board had in their pockets morning papers of Thursday. This is the first time that a regular edition of a Chicago morning paper has been received in New York the day of its publication.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

SOME READING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

SEQUAH

Endorsed by the English Press.

"ROCKDALE OBSERVER" [May 3, 1890], remarks: "Some remarkable cures have certainly been effected by Sequah's medicines."

"WATERFORD NEWS" [Apr. 6th, 1890], speaking of Sequah's remedies, says: "The cures remain, and men are walking about to-day, who for the past ten years read novels in their beds during the intervals snatched from dry cough, potions and pills."

"HID-DEBBEWHIRE STAR" [May 2, 1890]. "The cures made by Sequah's Remedies, have excited a great deal of talk, because the patients are well known as having suffered a number of years. Some of them have been afflicted for 20 years."

"ROCKDALE STAR" [May 3rd, 1890]. "It cannot be denied that persons well known in Rockdale, known to have suffered from the poor man's curse, rheumatism, have secured permanent relief by the use of Sequah's Remedies."

Hobron Drug Co.

AGENTS.

"SEQUAH" LTD., LONDON.



OF INTEREST TO MANAGERS OF PLANTATIONS.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

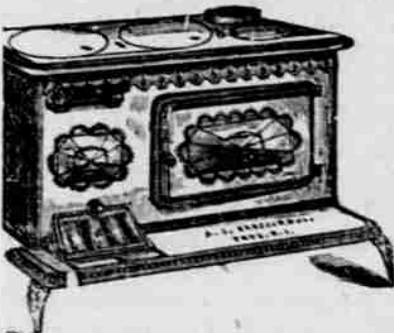
Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

JOHN NOTT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

Housekeeping Goods,

AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Agate Ware, Rubber Mose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM,

THRUM'S BOOK STORE,

Honolulu, H. I.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH,

Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, £2,750,000

2—Fire Funds, £2,410,000

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,658 18 1

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 16 6

\$2,906,479 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks, 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

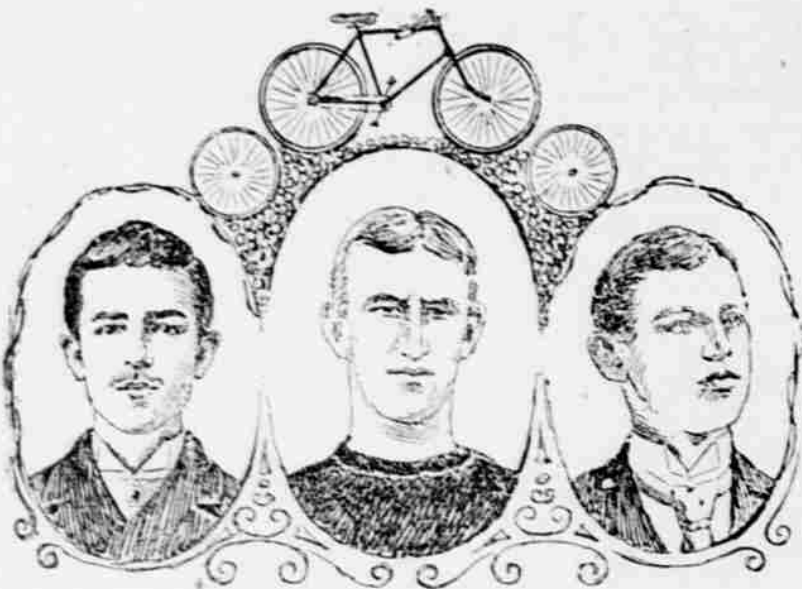
Assets - - - \$42,032,000

Net Income - - - 9,079,000

Claims Paid - - - 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.



PARTICIPANTS IN THE ADVERTISER 10-MILE ROAD RACE.

man, who wanted to get a little further front, gracefully stepped back far enough to allow another fellow to get ahead of him.

Marshal Brown had kindly offered the ADVERTISER management all the assistance possible in keeping the roadway clear and the crowd orderly. The offer was gladly accepted, and a squad of the finest sent to the square and distributed in ones and twos out King street wherever the people were liable to collect and interfere with the racers, and, with the aid rendered by the officers, the road was kept as clear of obstructions as a race track, and it was a job to handle the three thousand people who stood in Union Square yesterday afternoon—their nerves stretched to the highest tension in anticipation of the ADVERTISER bicycle road race. Bets were as mixed as they were numerous, and each of the men seemed to have friends galore who were willing to back favorites to the full extent of their purses.

Promptly at 4:43 the men came to the scratch—Sylvester first, followed by Angus and King. Sylvester was dressed in white Jersey with maroon; Angus was resplendent in orange shirt and tights, which were evidently selected with a view to matching the color on the rim of his wheel; King had Jersey and tights of maroon.

Directly the racers were at the scratch they mounted their wheels and at 4:45 the starter shouted "Go!" and the men were pushed out from the line, Angus leading until Punchbowl street, when Sylvester took the lead and kept it until the Waikiki turn was reached, and then the boys bunched and held merry converse all the way out the Waikiki road. Wherever there was a house along the course there was a crowd cheering the riders.

The boys seemed to want to stay together and enjoy what there was in it without having to work hard. On the road along Kapiolani Park King led slightly, but at the turn they bunched and remained in that position until they came to the row of cedars, when King shot ahead and Angus reached out for him, followed closely by Sylvester. King was evidently trying to see how the other boys would take it in the event of his getting a good lead, but the other boys were not to be caught napping, and they bunched again and remained together, guessing what time they would have to make to break the record for slowness. Just before Thomas Square was reached King touched the button and flew until he got a lead of 150 yards. It was King's race if he had waited, but he died quickly. He was anxious to win, but miscalculated his powers and he could not stand the gait long enough to carry him across the line. Sylvester quickly grasped the situa-

tion. The wheels selected by the riders were the Stearns, 20-pound racer, ridden by Angus; Cleveland, 20-pound racer, by Sylvester; and the latest improved Tribune by King.

For the information of persons who have arrived in Honolulu during the past few days it may be said that the race yesterday was the end of the voting contest inaugurated by the ADVERTISER some weeks ago to encourage road racing, and to have the three persons receiving the highest number of votes ride over a 10-mile course, the winner to be presented with any make bicycle he might select. At the beginning Ruby Dexter took a lead and maintained it until he was taken ill, then it was "whip-saw John" between Angus, Giles and King, when Giles met with an accident and was obliged to withdraw. King took the lead and kept it until the last day, when, by depositing a reserve fund of more than 2000 ballots, Angus came out first man, with King only 275 votes behind and Sylvester third.

Angus will select a Stearns wheel as the prize for winning the race.

FAST TIME ON THE RAIL.

Very Rapid Run From Chicago to Buffalo.

Remarkable Record Made on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—The record for railroad speed over a great distance was broken today by a special train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, which ran from One Hundredth street, Chicago, to Buffalo Creek, Buffalo, 510.1 miles, in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, at an average speed of 63.6 miles an hour. This time includes stops. Exclusive of stops, the run was made in 470 minutes and 10 seconds, an average speed of 64.93 miles per hour.

The New York Central's record of September 11th was an average of 63.6 miles an hour, including stops, and 64.26 miles an hour exclusive of delay.

The train left Chicago this morning at 3:29:27 a. m. (Central time) and arrived at Buffalo Creek at 11:30:34. Four minutes later the train came to a stop in the Central station at Buffalo. The train was made up of three coaches, engine and tender. The coaches were two Wagner drawing-room cars and Dr. Seward Webb's private car Elsmere, the combined weight of which is 304,500 pounds. The weight of the engines and tender was 184,000 pounds, making the total weight of the train 488,500 pounds.

Different engines were used on each of the divisions, and the run for the divisions were: Chicago to Elkhart, 87.4 miles in 55 min. 26 sec.; Elkhart to Toledo, 133.4 miles in 124 min. 35 sec.; Toledo to Cleveland, 107.3 miles in 106 min. 6 sec.; Cleveland to Erie, 95.5 miles in 85 min. 32 sec.; Erie to Buffalo, 86 miles in 70 min. 16 sec.

Between Chicago and Elkhart the train was obliged to slow down for railroad crossings eight times and to scoop up water once.

At Elkhart two minutes and eleven

HOW IS THIS FOR SPORT?

A Genuine Old-Time New Year's.

SEVERAL GOOD RACES PROMISED.

The Track and the Horses—Bicycle Races—A Novelty Race—The Track in Order—Good Sport Promised on New Year's—Big Crowd Expected.

"Ho for the races! They're off! They're at the quarter! They're at the half! They're at the three-quarters! She wins, she wins! Here old sport you gave me the tip, here's a cool five hundred as half my winnings. Bunged up? Well I guess not. Did you see her on the stretch and old Jim a-leaping over as if he were part of the horse himself?"

New Year's Day need not be a dull one for those who enjoy seeing fast horses pull against one another on a fine track. That is just what is going to happen here on Kapiolani race track at 1 p. m. January 1st, next, and in order to make the affair a marked success, men have set to work cleaning the grass from the track and putting everything into ship shape. Preparations are being made for a grand meet and horses have been in training at Kapiolani track since last Sunday.

The name of Charles David need only be mentioned to give the sports a hint that something good will take place, barring a rainy day. Mr. David has the general management of the New Year's meet. He is being assisted by the little man with large glasses—an expert in the horse line—Mr. Jack Gibson.

Here are the interesting events of the day:

1st.—5-mile bicycle race. Prize: E. O. Hall trophy. Free-for-all.
2d.—Half-mile bicycle race (juvenile). Prize: not decided. Open to all non-winners under 16 years.
3d.—Bicycle race. Prize: not decided. Arrangements to be made later.

4th.—Running race. Prize: \$100 purse. One-half mile and repeat. Weight for age.

5th.—Trotting race. Prize: \$100 purse. 3-minute class; mile heats, best two in three. For Hawaiian bred horses.

6th.—Trotting race. Prize: \$100 purse. 2:40 class; one mile heats, best two in three. Free-for-all.

7th.—One mile novelty running race. Prize: \$100 purse. Free-for-all; first horse reaching the quarter to receive \$25; first horse reaching the half, to receive \$25; first horse reaching the three-quarter, to receive \$25; first horse reaching home to receive \$25.

This race will be of special interest since it will allow admittance of both long and short distance runners.

The bicycle races will be the first on the program in order to assure the contestants of a good track. The juvenile race will be open to amateurs who have never won a race in a regular track program heretofore. The senior races will be arranged for later. Prizes have been offered already.

An interesting part of the race proceedings is found in the list of horses that are now at the track stables in training for the New Year's meet. They are nearly all new arrivals so that there will be a good chance for guessing when the time comes. The track stables is not the only place however where horses for the New Year's meet are being worked. Maui, Hawaii, and the other side of this island claim some surprises also; but no one is saying a word just now. Each horse will be trained up to the standard and then when the test comes look out for the result.

Mr. David has lately instituted a kind of a training school for colts at which these receive their first lessons in the art of record breaking. He is doing good work there. Aside from this he has the regular training stables. In the two are contained the following horses:

Tootsie, 5-year old bay trotting mare, by Re-elect (228), foreign bred. Property of James Holt. Never raced on the islands before.

5-year old brown trotting mare (unknown). Hawaiian bred.

Nancy, 3-year old trotting filly. By Nutgrove out of Gerster. Hawaiian bred. Property of Tom Hollinger.

Trotting mare Lottie L. This animal is so well known as to need no description. She is in fine fettle and ready for work.

Marengo, 6-year old bay trotting gelding. By Richard's Elector. Property of Gus Schumann.

Four-year old trotting stallion. By Marine, Hawaiian bred. Property of Clarence Macfarlane.

Emin Bey, 5-year old gelding. Property of Charles David. From Maui. This horse is popularly known as the "Spotted Mystery" or the "Ghost of his Father." He closely resembles a leopard in the spots that cover his body. His father was an Arabian circus horse taken to California in a circus and then brought to the islands by W. Y. Hornor. Emin Bey is of a very nervous disposition and shows this phase of his nature to good advantage when people gaze at his spots.

There remains still another horse in Mr. David's part of the stables and this a black thoroughbred stallion colt. He is now getting his first lessons and promises well for the future.

Coming now to Horace Crabbe's stables the following horses are found:

Yankee, 4-year old brown gelding. By Shenandoah out of a Stanford mare. Hawaiian bred. Property of Jim Holt.

Rainbow, 3-year old bay gelding. By Shenandoah out of Fashion. Hawaiian bred. Property of Horace Crabbe.

Boston, 4-year old gray gelding. By Stanford out of imported mare. Hawaiian bred.

James Kahea, a native Hawaiian, has charge of Horace Crabbe's horses. He understands horses thoroughly and does the training himself.

Frank Halstead has promised not to run Magnet in any of the New Year's Day races so as to give the new horses a chance. Although Mr. Halstead's horse is not barred from the races it would hardly be a fair contest were the animal to be entered.

To conclude, it might be well to mention that Mr. David is not without his mascot. This is in the form of an extra large game cock which has a stable all to himself and feeds upon the best that the country affords. He is proud of the prominence that his position of mascot has given him and stalks about in his stable as if he owned that particular spot. Mr. David has a language known only to himself and the rooster, to employ which is sufficient to cause a stagger. He will not cut a prominent figure in the races but he will give assurance that all will turn out well on New Year's Day.

Masonic Banquet.

At the close of the regular convocation of the Pacific Lodge A. F. & A. M. on Monday night Mr. A. O. Atwater, who had just been raised to a full fellowship in the Masonic order, invited the lodge to the Arlington Hotel. When the members reached the place they found a very nice banquet prepared. While the spread was to the members of the lodge Minister Cooper, one of the officers of Pacific Lodge, was singled out as the one especially entitled to honors. Toasts were drunk and some very happy speeches made. The affair broke up at midnight.



Mrs. S. A. Lefebvre
Bossmore, Ohio.

Terrible Misery

Helpless With Rheumatism and Without Appetite

Tired Feeling and Pains Dispelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was in terrible misery with rheumatism in my hips and lower limbs. I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try it and see if it would relieve me. When I commenced I could not sit up nor even turn over in bed without help. One bottle of Hood's Relieved Me."

so much that I was soon out of bed and could walk. I had also felt weak and tired all the time; could not sleep, and obtained so little rest at night that I felt all worn out in the morning. I had no appetite to eat anything, but Hood's Sarsaparilla restored my appetite so that I could eat without any distress, and I have gained rapidly in strength. I have taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am as well as ever." Mrs. S. A. Lefebvre, Bossmore, O.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

HEALANI B. & Y. CLUB.

Election of Officers—A Prosperous Year.

The regular annual meeting of the Healani Boat and Yacht Club was held in the club house last night, the principal business being the election of officers. The board of directors and officers read their annual reports, showing the club in a very prosperous condition. Receipts for the year amounted to \$5216. This had been expended for the club house, boats, yachts and general expenses. Report showed assets of \$7579.42, and liabilities of \$1996.11. A spirited election was held and after the smoke of the battle had cleared away the results were found to be as follows: T. F. Lansing, president; J. W. Winter, vice-president; A. V. Gear, secretary; F. B. Oat, treasurer; C. L. Crabbe, auditor; board of directors to consist of E. Towse, F. L. Waldron, Fred Hammer and A. W. Meyer. The club subscribed \$200 for new pleasure boats. This was done on the spur of the moment. The men were very much elated over the successful termination of another year's history of their club. One member suggested that pleasure boats be purchased and immediately every one went down into his pocket for the requisite cash. After the meeting the club men adjourned for refreshments, during which time they entertained themselves with song and pleasant converse.



energy, force, all go to make the perfect man. If you are lacking in any of these there is something wrong, most likely a run-down condition of the system. Perhaps a stubborn cough or weak lungs. Purchase even consumption or chronic bronchitis.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

is the Food-Medicine, successfully combats disease, builds up the constitution and supplies new energy.

50 cts. and \$1.00.
Our books "Health" and "Beauty" sent free.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

HOBBON DRUG CO. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



Flower Materials.
New Mouldings.
Sheet: Pictures.



WINDOW POLES.
Artist's Supplies, ETC., JUST IN at King Bros' HOTEL STREET.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels.

Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash & Kalnit

High-Grade Manures
To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

Help!

That's what we're giving you, help to save you money. By convincing you in plain talk and plain figures that you can SAVE MONEY by buying of us.

SMYRNA RUGS

\$1.75.

Now you know the price, come and see the rugs.

NO NEED FOR SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

Mattresses made over and returned the same day.

Telephone 406, we do the rest.

ROLLER TOP DESKS

\$40.00.

No office or library complete without one.

One key locks it: 16 small 4 large pigeon holes;

2 small, 8 large drawers.

Arm rests.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

CASTLE & COOKE LIMITED,

Importers Hardware

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Partial list per Amy Turner of Goods just received from New York.

Wheel Barrows,

Road Scrapers,
Ox Bows,
Hoe Handles,
Barbed Wire,
Asbestos Cement,

MATTOCKS,

Feed Cutters,
Lawn Mowers,
Forges,
Blacksmiths' Bellows,
Machinists' Drill, Vises,

Charcoal Irons,

Refrigerators,

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS, Hardware and General Merchandise.



The Above Cut shows one of Perkins' Galvanized Steel Mills, mounted on a Galvanized Steel Tower.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF ADVANTAGE:

THE WHEEL. The sections of the wheel are made with two-inch steel bands for outer and inner rims, and the sails are riveted to these rims at their outer and inner ends. Please note that the outer rim is not ten or twelve inches inside of outside ends of sails as is the case with other mills. Our plan of construction obviates the bending and breaking of the ends of the sails, a serious objection to most steel mills. To make the sails still more rigid we connect each sail, near the middle of its length, with the sail on each side of it, by means of bolts. The sails are of best cold rolled steel, and are of such size as to give us more wind surface than is found in any other mill of which we have knowledge. The sails are set at just the right angle and curved to give the maximum power.

THE RUDDER. Most careful attention is given to the construction of the rudder, making it firm, strong and thoroughly braced. The arms of the rudder are made of the best tire spring steel, which is better than angle or channel steel or gas pipe. Our truss rod brace will prevent the rudder from warping or swaying around against the wheel.

THE REGULATION. The governing device has made the Perkins mill very popular, and has been acknowledged by competitors to be the best, and would doubtless be used by all of them but for the expense of making the change. By our adjustment of the rudder we place the wheel square to the wind while at work and edgewise to the wind when at rest. The same long and short steel hinges are used to raise the rudder when mill is out of gear or at rest. This plan has proved so satisfactory that eleven companies have adopted it since our patents expired.

THE CASTING. The main casting of this mill has been carefully designed with a view to securing great strength and durability. In its construction only the best iron is employed. It is well adapted to its work.

THE BEARINGS. All the bearings of this mill are of liberal length and provided with our graphite bushings or self-lubricating boxes. These do not require oiling at all. In fact, we are now making mills with no oil holes in boxes.

THE OTHER PARTS. All of the remaining parts of this mill are made with good proportions, of the very best materials, and in the most approved manner.

THE SIZES. We make this mill in two sizes, viz., with ten and twelve foot wind wheels.

THE TOWER. The tower is made with four corner posts of angle steel, bands and braces of channel steel, all parts being fitted by template so that they fit exact, and all a workman needs to erect is a hammer, punch and wrench. The ladder is securely made and ready to bolt on tower. It is safe and far preferable to the short steps on corner posts used on most towers. The anchor post is five feet long, of good heavy angle steel, and a base eight to thirteen inches in diameter, according to the size of mill and height of tower, is cast on the end of same, serving the double purpose of a support under foot of tower and an anchor. Just at the top of ground we fasten a piece of 4x4 inch oak in angle of corner posts, letting it run down about two feet, to give it more size in the ground. The arrangement of the bands and braces is such that they support the corner posts at three different points, where other towers have but a single support, thus making our tower three times as secure against buckling in extremely strong winds. This plan was originated by us and is fully protected by patents.

Gould's Windmill Pumps of all sizes are furnished with the above mills. We have Steel Windmills 8, 10 and 12 feet diameter, also Wood Mills of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet diameter. We will furnish catalogues and descriptive matter to any one desiring information.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Agents Perkins' Windmill Co. & Gould's Manufacturing Co.

GIVE US ANOTHER SHOT AT YOU . . .

"KOMBI" and Pocket Kodak.

Every one who saw our "NO. 2 BULLET" was more than pleased with the work done by them. The only fault we had to find was that we did not have enough of them to satisfy the demand. Come and look at the

POCKET KODAK \$5.50.

Loaded for Twelve Pictures.

Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only five ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

Kombi! Kombi! Kombi!

Loaded for Twenty-five Pictures.

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading. Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these Cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in every detail.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. T. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. G. A. BRIDGES, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Dentist Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LAY, San Francisco. DR. H. H. FLETCHER, San Francisco. DR. W. H. MAY, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum. DR. E. H. WOOLLEY, Supt. S. F. Co., and Oakland. DR. J. A. McLEAN, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Jose. DR. E. S. TOWN, San Francisco. DR. G. A. BRIDGES, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

W H Dimond, Nelson, San Francisco.
Bk City of Adelaide, Williamson, Newcastle.
Bark Don Adolfo, Larsen, Newcastle.
Bark S O Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.
Ger bark H Hackfeld, Wolters, New York.
Schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, Honolulu.
U S S Bennington, Piquan, Hilo.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

From
Br bk Alden Grove, Liverpool, Dec 10.
Ger bk J O Puffer, Bremen, Nov 15.
O S S Australia, S F, Nov 15.
R M S Mariposa, S F, Nov 21.
C A S S Mowara, Vancouver, Nov 24.
O & S S City of Peking, China, Dec 8.
Br Paul Isenber, Liverpool, Dec 30.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Nov 12.
Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr James Mackee, Peterson, from Kauai.
Wednesday, Nov 13.
U S S Bennington, Piquan, from ports on Oahu.
Thursday, Nov 14.
Stmr Waimanalo, Piquan, from ports on Oahu.
Stmr S S Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Nov 12.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Kauai, Brown, for Makawili and Waima.
Stmr Iwalei, Smythe, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea and Hanalei.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kapa.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kapa.
Stmr J A Cummins, Nelson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Maui and Hawaii.
Wednesday, Nov 13.
Stmr S G Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.
Thursday, Nov 14.
Stmr Spokane, Jamieson, for Port Gamble.
Stmr S N Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco at 12 noon.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.
Stmr S S Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco at 12 noon.

IMPORTS.

From the Colonies per R M S Monowai, Nov 14—50 cts whiskey, 5 cts tin snuff, 2 cts hats, 6 cts woolens, 2 cts cigars, 150 truck wheels, 3 cts brandy, 145 nails, 64 pigs general merchandise and 30 cts rice.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk S N Castle—400 lbs sugar, 200 lbs rice, 57 cartons, 120 pigs broken glass, 1 bottle wash, 32 pigs paint, 3 pigs household effects.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr W G Hall, Nov 12—C M Walton, Dr Whitney and wife, George McDougall, Jr, Dr R L Moore, A Kumakawa and wife, C Kaiser, W G Wall, Simon, Miss M H Burgess, Mrs George Campbell, Miss N A Roy, Miss McGuire, Father Victor, Father Rinaldi, T Gubayana, and 49 on deck.
DEPARTURES.
For Maui, per stmr Claudine, Nov 12—B Lyons, wife and child, J S Burnett, E Bailey.
For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Nov 12—F G Stanley, A McReyde, J Gandall, Miss Beckett, Thos Pine, Dr Averdam, Chang Kim, and 23 on deck.
For Kauai, per stmr Kauai, Nov 12—Miss McGrew.
For Kauai, per stmr Iwalei, Nov 12—A B Springer, W H Rine, B T McCallough.
For Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, Nov 12—A B Lindsay.
For San Francisco, per S N Castle, Nov 14—T E Krouse, Miss Krouse, T A Lloyd and wife, J L Carter and Thomas Dyer.

POLICE COURT.

In the Police Court, yesterday, the case of C. H. White, who assaulted Officer Needham with a cane on the night of November 4th during the Japanese riot, came up for trial.
Officer Needham testified that, while he was in the act of arresting the Japanese, White struck him, and, upon asking what was the matter with him, he answered, "That is not the way to arrest Japanese." Said that he had on the regulation uniform, and was there to quell the disturbance which the Japanese had started. He arrested White himself.
Welan, who was once a police officer, testified that he saw White strike Needham on the back with a cane; the latter had hold of two Japanese.
White denied that he hit the officer; said that he urged the officer not to hit the Japanese, but to take them quietly into the street. Was answered, "That's my business." Two men grabbed him and one struck him over the shoulder, from which blow a bruise still remained. He was pulled around considerably and his glasses fell, so that he could not identify the man; asked the man to let him stop and pick up his glasses, but was shoved into the street. As he lit a cigar he held his stick out; officer Needham grabbed it and he was placed under arrest.
White was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25. Appeal noted.
In the case of Chunda and Hanigawawa, for disorderly conduct, a nolle prosequi was entered and defendants were discharged.



DIAMOND HEAD, Nov. 14, 10 P.M.

—Weather, cloudy; wind, light S.W.

The Ke Au Hou is due from Kauai ports today.

It looks quite natural to see the Bennington in naval row again.

The Waimanalo arrived yesterday from Oahu ports.

The O. S. S. Australia is due from San Francisco this afternoon.

The Asouin is due at this port today. She is consigned to T. H. Davies & Co.

Counting the U. S. S. Bennington there are now only seven foreign vessels in port.

The S. C. Allen was searched by the Customs officers yesterday but nothing contraband could be found.

The W. G. Hall will sail for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m. this morning. She will take a very large cargo.

Two carloads of bananas were brought over from the railroad to the Oceanic wharf for the Monowai yesterday.

The barkentine S. N. Castle sailed at noon yesterday for San Francisco with a small cargo of sugar and rice. She took six passengers.

A shed is being built around the fumigating plant outside the Pacific Mail wharf. The plant is near the rear door of the wharf.

The schooner Spokane, Jamieson master, sailed for Port Gamble yesterday afternoon. Her next destination from the Sound is not known yet.

Many of the miniature yachts were out on the bay yesterday afternoon but they got their sails wet by a sudden shower and spent the remainder of the day getting dry.

The "deep sea" section of a submarine cable is about 14 inches in diameter. The "shore" sections are about 2 inches in diameter and the "land" sections are about 2 1/2 inches in diameter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Captain Thompson of the S. C. Allen followed the racers in the bicycle road race of Wednesday. He was bound to see the work done by men and took a pair of glasses along in the carriage in case the wheelmen got too far away.

The stalls at the upper end of the new fishmarket have been completed. Occupants of the lower temporary stalls have moved up into the new ones in order to give the carpenters a chance to construct others of the same kind in place of the old ones.

The Yu Sir Kusa Steamship Company of Yokohama, Japan, has lately decided to place several new ocean flyers on the route between this city or some port on Puget Sound and Yokohama and Hongkong in opposition to the Occidental and Oriental and the Pacific Mail steamship companies.—S. F. Chronicle.

The British government has not given up entirely the plan of employing war vessels to destroy derelicts. The matter is still under consideration by the Board of Trade and the Admiralty, and it is probable that a delegate will be sent to Washington this winter to arrange with the U. S. government for a patrol of the ocean. That such work must be undertaken in time is beyond question. It is only strange that the country which has most to lose in leaving derelicts alone to run their wild course has not before endeavored to do away with this danger.—American Exchange.

Surgeon-General Tryon, U. S. N., is having special regulations prepared for sanitation on board ship, with a view to having a uniform method of combating cholera, yellow fever and such diseases which may visit our men-of-war in foreign ports. When these regulations are issued, copies should also be distributed to merchant vessels. The latter would not be so well fitted probably to carry them out fully, but the regulations will no doubt contain much advice that could well be followed by them in the way of preventing or checking these diseases on shipboard.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

COURT NEWS.

N. Peterson has filed his third annual account as guardian of the estate of Mary P. Apoe.

November 18th has been set as the day for hearing the petition for allowance of \$60 per month to J. I. Dowsett, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor.

Saturday, the 16th, has been set as the day upon which a special jury shall be drawn to try the case of A. M. Beattie vs. James Morgan.

The Supreme Court, in a decision handed down by Chief Justice Judd and Justice Frear, denies the petition to reopen the case of Elizabeth Moorhead vs. David Dayton, trustee, and Daniel McCarrison and Hugh McCarrison. This is the case to decide the ownership of certain land adjoining the Criterion Saloon. The grounds upon which a new trial was asked were that discovered evidence. The Court holds that petitioners had knowledge of the evidence before the trial.

The Admiralty case of sundry sailors against the owners of the San Adolfo was before Judge Whiting yesterday.

J. Brown, charged with assaulting "Scotty" Brown with a deadly weapon, was acquitted in Judge Magoon's court yesterday.

A petition for the appointment of a receiver in the foreclosure proceedings of Bishop & Co. against the trustee of the late W. M. Gibson is pending.

A NATURAL LIFE BELT.

Air Injected Under the Skin Will Float a Man.

Dr. Schneider-Preiswerk, in Basle, has discovered a novel means of saving life in marine accidents, which if generally used will probably lessen greatly the number of lives lost by such accidents. His invention has been pronounced very important by the French Academy of Sciences, which in one of their last meetings listened very attentively to a lecture by Dr. Lanveraux upon the new invention. The inventor does away with all artificial belts and other floating appliances; he proposes to inflate the cellular texture beneath the human skin on the breast, which is filled with air, forms a natural pneumatic belt, by the aid of which one may not only float himself, but even support another body. The idea is said to be perfectly practicable. It has been proved that a man weighing 160 pounds, whose specific weight is between 1.08 and 1.10, whose head may weigh seven pounds, needs only about 200 cubic inches of air within his body in order to float with the head out of the water. This amount of air is easily inserted into this hollow space beneath the skin with Dr. Schneider's aseptic syringes, which will in one injection inflate from 20 to 35 cubic inches of air. The introduction of the point, which is only two millimeters thick, will hardly be felt. Such a pump is not even necessary. It is much simpler to use a little apparatus also patented by Dr. Schneider, which consists of a hollow needle, a thin rubber hose 18 inches long, into which this needle is inserted. A little aseptic cotton placed into the open end of the rubber hose is all that is necessary. The skin is simply raised, the hollow needle introduced into it and then the other end of the rubber hose is taken into the mouth and the man's own breath blown into it. Two deep respirations, which are blown into each side of the breast will be sufficient to float a man, however heavy.

Damaged by Water.

The rain of yesterday afternoon caused some damage to the dry goods in T. H. Davies & Co.'s store-room. The torrents of water that poured down in such a short time gave too much work for the gutter. A leak was the result. The water poured down on articles of dry goods in the vicinity. It was not found out until the rain ceased. Then there was a lively scampering of clerks to remove other goods in order to assure their safety from destruction by water.

For a Worthy Object.

The crew of the H. Hackfeld, now at the Pacific Mail wharf, are very proud of a string band which is made up of several of their number. The instruments upon which these sailors perform were made by themselves. Certain German citizens of Honolulu are thinking of arranging for an entertainment in which these musicians shall appear. The proceeds will go for the lepers at Molokai.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1895.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations. Elev. Feet. Inches.

HAWAII—

Waialeale..... 50

Hilo (town)..... 100

Pepeekeo..... 100 6.97

Honolulu..... 300 7.09

Honolulu..... 950 9.80

Hakala..... 200 3.82

Honolulu..... 300 3.00

Laupahoehoe..... 10 4.57

Laupahoehoe..... 900 5.70

Oakala..... 400 5.86

Kukui..... 250 4.99

Paaloilo..... 750 4.20

Paaloilo..... 300 3.67

Paaloilo..... 1200 4.25

Honolulu..... 470 4.45

Kukuihaele..... 700 4.54

Niuli..... 200 2.49

Kohala..... 350 3.76

Kohala Mission..... 583 3.44

Waimea..... 2730 1.16

Punahou..... 3025 1.68

Kailua..... 950 4.84

Kailua..... 1540 7.16

Kealahou..... 1580 7.16

Kalabiki..... 2.83

Nasalehu..... 656

Honolulu..... 15

Hilea..... 310 3.00

Pahala..... 1100 11.01

Ola Mission..... 1850 11.01

Waikahala..... 750 13.59

Kapoho..... 50

Pohokiki..... 10 6.09

MAUI—

Kula..... 4000 1.51

Puomalei..... 1400 1.59

Haleakala Ranch..... 2000 0.08

Pala..... 180 1.05

Hana..... 200 4.14

Hana..... 1800 5.58

Olowalu..... 15 0.90

Kaanapali..... 15 0.50

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu..... 70 1.73

LANAI—

Koole..... 1600

OAHU—

Punahou..... 50 1.38

King St. (Kewalo)..... 15 0.41

Kapiolani Park..... 10 1.05

Manoa..... 300 2.77

Panama..... 30 1.45

Iolani..... 30 1.65

Nuanu (School st.)..... 50

Nuanu (Wylie st.)..... 250 3.58

Nuanu (Elec. Stn)..... 405 5.88

Nuanu (H't-way H)..... 730 9.46

Nuanu, Luakaha..... 850 12.00

Maunawili..... 300 9.87

Waimanalo..... 25 5.89

Ahihimanu..... 350

Kaneohe..... 8.26

Kahuku..... 25 11.11

Wailanae..... 15 1.18

Ewa Plantation..... 60 0.71

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm..... 200 2.77

Lihue (Molokaa)..... 300 3.75

Lihue Fair View..... 3.07

Hanalei..... 200 4.55

Kilauea..... 325 6.94

Wailanae..... 10 7.78

Makaweli..... 0.79

C. J. LYONS,

In charge Weather Bureau.

Soon to be Unveiled.

The bust of Kalakaua, done for the Kalakaua Memorial Association, will be unveiled at the next exhibition of the Kilauea Art League. After the close of the exhibition it will be placed in the Executive building, permission having been granted recently to have such disposal made of it. As yet its exact location in the Executive building has not been decided on.

Today's Mail.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, semi-weekly, will be issued early this morning for the Monowai's mail. Copies in wrappers for mailing to be had at the newdealers and publication office.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels and Miss Spreckels were at the Savoy Hotel, London, on the 11th inst.—S. F. Examiner, Oct. 26th.

Good advice: Never leave the house on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

Corporation Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hawaiian Islands, held at Honolulu on the 11th of November, 1895, the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Aug. Haneberg, President.
F. H. Hackfeld, Vice-President.
F. H. Hackfeld, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. H. Hackfeld, Auditor.
J. F. H. HACKFELD, Secretary.
1705-2w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS SORENSON, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Thomas Sorensen, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated at Honolulu, November 1st, 1895.
KARL SOPHIA SORENSON,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Sorensen, deceased.
1705-2w alt

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of ALICE F. FITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Alice F. Fitchcock, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated at Honolulu, November 11th, 1895.
WILLIAM G. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Alice F. Fitchcock, deceased.
1705-2w alt

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of ALICE F. FITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Alice F. Fitchcock, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated at Honolulu, November 11th, 1895.
WILLIAM G. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Alice F. Fitchcock, deceased.
1705-2w alt

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of ALICE F. FITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Alice F. Fitchcock, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM A. ALDRICH late of San Francisco, California deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. F. Allen administrator of with the annexed of the estate of William A. Aldrich late of San Francisco, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$144.68, and charges himself \$466.06, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 15th day of November A. D. 1895.

By the Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands—At Chambers, in the matter of the Bankruptcy of PATRICK MCNEERNEY.

ORDER OF PETITION ON BANKRUPTCY FOR DISCHARGE.

Upon filing and reading the petition of Patrick McNeerney, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudged a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge of his debts.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

Witness my hand this 29th day of October, A. D. 1895.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of MANUEL DA SILVA of Waialeale, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Carlos da Silva of Honolulu, alleging that Manuel da Silva of Waialeale, Oahu, died intestate at Waialeale, Oahu, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1894, and praying that letters of administration issue to F. W. McNeerney.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 2nd day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., November 1st, A. D. 1895.

By the Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL LOUISON, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of M. Louison, of Honolulu, alleging that Samuel Louison, late of Honolulu, died intestate at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1895, and praying that letters of administration issue to B. B. B.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, October 22nd, A. D. 1895.